

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The Mining Journal is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2092.—VOL. XLV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds, (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Miscellaneous, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares.

BUSINESS negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value. BUSINESS in all COLLIERIES and IRON Shares, and in the principal WAGON and MANUFACTURING COMPANIES of the NORTH of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

MR. J. H. CROFTS, having now established CORRESPONDING AGENCIES in all the Chief Towns of the United Kingdom, is prepared to deal in the various LOCAL Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

COTTON SPINNING SHARES Bought and Sold, including those of Oldham, Bury, Heywood, Darwen, Accrington, and neighbouring districts. This description of security can be purchased to pay the investor very fair interest upon outlay.

Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.

Monthly and Daily Price Lists issued.

Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following, or part:—15 Asheton, 30s.; 25 Bampfylde, 20s.; 30 Bog, 7s. 6d.; 10 Bilson, £10; 50 Chapel House, £3 17s. 6d.; 10 Cardiff and Swansea, £2 5s.; 30 Calbeck Fells, 8s. 6d.; 5 Cape Copper, £25; 20 Eberhardt, £2 8s. 9d.; 50 Flagstaff, 100 Javali; 10 Laves Chemical, £7 10s. 6d.; 30 Last Chance, £1 3s. 9d.; 20 Ladywell, £2 17s. 6d.; 20 Marke Valley, £3; 40 Newland, 17s. 6d.; 30 Old Trebuturg, 4s. 9d.; 300 Positive Assurance; 25 Pateley Bridge; 50 Parys Mountain; 50 Penrithal; 5 Richmond, £10 1s. 3d.; 15 Thorp's Gawber, £8; 15 West Chiverton; 75 West Tankerville.

N.B.—BUYER of Positive Assurance Shares. WANTED North Eastern Banks. OFFER WANTED for 20 Milford Dock Shares, 6 per cent. guaranteed during construction.

* Shares sold for forward delivery (one or two months) on deposit of 20 per cent.

Business on hand in all the leading TIN, COPPER, and LEAD Shares.

RAILWAYS.—SPECIAL BUSINESS. Fortnightly accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

PLYNIMMON LEAD MINE.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in these shares. A few for sale at lowest prices.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

PATELEY BRIDGE LEAD AND SMELTING.—Special Business in these shares. A few for sale at lowest prices.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Transacts business in MINING and COLLIERIES Shares of every description. English and Foreign Stocks, Colonial Government Bonds, Railways, Banks, and Miscellaneous Shares, and all Securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION.

Purchases and Sales negotiated in Unmarketable Stocks and Shares. Speculative Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.

References given and required when necessary.

A Stock and Share List forwarded to bona fide Investors free on application.

Bankers: The National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned, at close market prices:—

Asheton.	Emma (Silver).	Roman Gravel.
Bog.	Flagstaff.	Richmond.
Birdseye Creek.	Frontino.	South Condurrow.
Carn Brea.	Gold Run.	Sweetland Creek.
Cape Copper.	Javali.	St. Patrick.
Cathedral (Copper).	Ladywell.	Tankerville.
Chapel House Colliery.	Marke Valley.	Tincroft.
Chioago (Silver).	Pennerley.	Van.
Dolcoath.	Parys Mountain.	Van Consols.
Don Pedro.	Penrithal.	West Chiverton.
Devon Consols.	Pateley Bridge.	West Tankerville.
Eberhardt.	Port Phillip.	Wheat Uny.

IMPORTANT.—Intending investors should lose no time in securing shares in well selected mines at the low quotations now ruling, as an early and substantial advance may be confidently relied upon. Provided proper discrimination is exercised in the selection, there are, at present few, if any, other securities in the market which offer such a favourable field for investors, and considering the extremely low prices of the majority of shares in sound dividend and progressive mines, anyone investing now has the advantage of a minimum of risk, and will in all probability be enabled to realise handsome profits within a short period.

W. H. B. will be happy to furnish, on application, a list of shares which are likely to have an early rise in market value.

WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, SWORN BROKER.

OFFICES—44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. PYNE AND ASHMEAD,
CITY MINING AGENTS,
LONDON MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES UNDERTAKEN.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED, LIQUIDATIONS CONDUCTED.

6, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCKBROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.

Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on 'Change bought and sold.

Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

Clients giving the usual "cover" can open accounts for the fortnightly settlement. Coupons collected and drafts cashed free of charge. References given when necessary in most of the leading towns of the United Kingdom. Commission on Railways 5s. per cent.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Glaisdale Quarry, Alltami Colliery, Eberhardt, Cape Copper, Cardiff, and Chapel House.

JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Turkish Six Per Cents. of 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1873 specially recommended; also Wheat Grenville, Treleigh Wood, Parys Mountain, Wheat Peavor, and Crebor shares.

Business transacted at the following rates of commission:—Foreign Stocks, 1/4 per cent.; and Mining Shares of £4 each and upwards, 1 1/2 per cent.; under £4, 1s. per share.

MESSRS. W. J. TALLENTIRE AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
20, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., transact business in Stock Exchange Securities and Mining Shares of every description.

A Selected List of Safe Investments forwarded to intending investors post free upon application. Fourteen years' experience.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for Sept. now ready, post free, price 6d.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
(Established 25 Years.)

MR. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
20, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 19 Years.)

can sell the following SHARES, at prices annexed:—

20 Alltami Colliery.	25 Flagstaff, 25s. 6d.	75 Plynlimmon, 10s. 3d.
40 Association, 2s. 6d.	20 Frontino, 20s. 6d.	50 Prince of Wales, 4s.
30 Bedford Unit, 17s. 6d.	50 Glaisdale, 20s.	25 Parys Mount, 13s.
50 Bog, 8s. 6d.	40 Gold Run, 17s. 9d.	10 Richmond, £10 1s. 3d.
10 Chionates, 11s. 3d.	50 Javali, 15s. 9d.	20 Sweetland, £3 1s. 3d.
10 Chapel House, £2 1/2s.	20 Ladywell, £2 17s. 6d.	70 So. Rom. Grav., 11s.
20 Cathedral, 20s.	20 Marke Valley, £3 8s. 9d.	50 St. Patrick, 22s. 6d.
20 Calbeck Fells, 8s. 6d.	20 Mynydd Gorrdu, £2 1/2s.	50 West Maria, 8s. 6d.
20 Don Pedro, 15s.	20 New Quebrada, £2 1/2s.	20 W. Tankerville, 20s. 6d.
20 Devon Consols, £2 1/2s.	45 Pennerley, 31s. 3d.	100 W. Esqair Lio, 12s. 6d.
15 East Caradon, 51s.	20 Prince Patrick, £2.	50 West Milw., 8s. 6d.
50 Emma, £1 11s. 3d.	50 Port Phillip, 15s. 6d.	10 W. Kitty (St. Agn.), 31s.
	50 Penrithal, 11s. 6d.	

INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS AND SHARES.—
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

List of Prices and other information sent on application.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited), London.

MR. P. WATSON, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Close to Stock Exchange.)

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS NEGOTIATED.

MR. ALFRED E. COOKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
(Established 1853.)

Mr. COOKE offers the following Shares, or any part, free of commission:—

40 Bampfylde, 18s. 6d.	15 Marke Valley.	15 Roman Gravel, £12 1/2
20 Cakemore Colliery, £5	20 Mynydd Gorrdu, £2 1/2	20 So. Rom. Grav., 10s. 6d.
25 Cathedral, 20s.	10 New Shariston.	25 Saint Patrick, 22s. 6d.
50 Calbeck Fells, 8s. 6d.	20 No. Prince Patrick.	50 Tylwyd.
20 Fir Tree House Coll.	30 Pateley Bridge.	5 Tankerville.
30 Glaisdale, 20s.	50 Parys Mount, 12s. 3d.	5 Van.
100 Javali.	100 Penrithal, 10s. 9d.	10 Van Consols.
50 Llanrwst Lead.	50 Positive, 15s.	100 West Maria.
	75 Plynlimmon.	

Shares having no quotations affixed may be had at lowest market prices.

Business transacted in nearly all Coal, Iron, Manufacturing, and Miscellaneous Shares.

BUYER of Chapel House, Tylwyd, and Plynlimmon.

MR. COOKE can recommend shares in a few mines which are now very low, and certain to advance. Bona fide investors should apply at once.

Now ready, Mr. COOKE'S Monthly Circular, with valuable tabulated form of investments; most useful for reference. Send address, with stamp.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.

The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Where the difference between the buying and selling price is wide transactions may be effected at an intermediate price:—

Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.		
Birdseye Creek.....	1 1/4	1 1/2	Penrithal.....	10s.	12s.
Bog.....	7s.	8s.	Plynlimmon.....	10s.	11s.
Carn Brea.....	55	57 1/2	Port Phillip.....	14s.	16s.
Chapel House.....	3 1/4	4	Richmond.....	£ 9 1/2	£ 10 1/2
Devon Great Consols.....	2 1/2	3	Roman Gravel.....	12	12 1/2
Dolcoath.....	45	50	St. Patrick.....	1	1 1/4
Don Pedro.....	15s.	17s.	South Carn Brea.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
Eberhardt.....	8 1/4	8 1/2	So. Roman Gravel.....	10s.	12s.
East Caradon.....	1 1/4	1 1/2	So. Prince Patrick.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
East Lovell.....	7 1/2	8	Sweetland Creek.....	2 1/2	3
East Pool.....	15	15 1/2	Tankerville.....	10 1/2	10 3/4
East Van.....	1 1/4	1 1/2	Tincroft.....	25	26
Flagstaff.....	1 1/2	1 1/4	Van.....	25	26
Gawton.....	12s. 6d.	15s.	Van Consols.....	17 1/2	18 1/2
Hingston Down.....	16s. 9d.	17s. 3d.	West Chiverton.....	16	17
Javali.....	13s.	15s.	West Maria.....	4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Marke Valley.....	3	3 1/2	West Tankerville.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
New Quebrada.....	3 1/4	4	Wheat Crebor.....	2 1/2	3
Parys Mountain.....	12s.	14s.	Wheat Grenville.....	2 1/2	3
Pateley Bridge.....	5 1/4	5 1/2	Wheat Jane.....	3	3 1/2
Pennerley.....	1 1/4	1 1/2	Wheat Kitty (St. Agnes).....	3	3 1/2
			Wheat Peavor.....	3	3 1/2

MR. WILLIAM WARD
(LATE WARD AND LITTLEWOOD),
CROSBY HOUSE,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C. (Established 10 years),
has SPECIAL BUSINESS in South Condurrow, Prince Patrick, Wheat Kitty, Penhalls, and Chapel House Shares at close prices.

G. E. SIMPSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., will
SELL THE FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—

40 Asheton, 27s.	50 Frontino, 23s.	40 Port Phillip, 17s. 6d.
50 Bog, 5s.	75 Gold Run, 15s.	50 Pateley Bridge, 15s.
30 Birdseye, £1 18s. 9d.	40 Hingston Down, 22s. 6d.	20 Richmond, £10 1/2
25 Bedford Unit, 17s. 6d.	50 Javali.	20 Roman Grav., £12 1/2
50 Chionates, 12s. 3d.	70 Ladywell, £2 16s. 3d.	50 St. Patrick, £1 2s. 6d.
50 Cedar Creek.	50 Marke Valley, £3 3s. 9d.	20 Sweetland Ck., £2 1/2
50 Chapel House, £3 17 1/2	40 Mynydd Gorrdu, £2 1/2	15 Tankerville, £10 11s. 3
20 Devon Consols, £2 18 1/2	50 Parys Mountain, 13s.	10 Van, £26 1/2
25 Eberhardt, £8 7s. 6d.	30 Pennerley, £1 11s. 3d.	30 Van Consols, £1 18s. 9
30 East Van, 27s. 6d.	50 Penrithal, 11s. 6d.	5 West Chiverton, £18.

MESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
235 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

Messrs. H. and Co. have Special Business in Chapel House and Alltami Collieries Shares, also in the shares of the Oregon Gold, and the Patent Ligno Mineral Paving Companies, and will be happy to give full particulars of the above desirable investments on application.

Dealings at closest market prices in all kinds of Stocks and Shares.

MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
3, LOMBARD COURT, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Government and every negotiable Stocks dealt in for cash or account. Orders and telegrams punctually attended to.

JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

J. S. TRANSACTS BUSINESS in Railway Shares, Stocks, Debentures, Bank, Telegraph, Insurance, Gas, and Miscellaneous Shares having no regular quotation.

Accounts opened for the fortnightly settlement, and shares sold for forward delivery on receipt of cover.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following British and Foreign Mines, Colliery, and other Shares:—

10 Birdseye.	30 Grogwinion, £2 1/2	30 Rio Tinto.
15 Bilson and Crump.	50 Gawton, 12s. 6d.	50 Richmond, £10.
70 Bog, 7s. 6d.	85 Hingston Down, 21s. 9	120 Rica, 4s. 6d.
50 Calbeck Fells.	20 Hornachos.	75 Rookhope.
55 Clea Hill, 4s. 6d.	15 Hudson's Bay.	20 Sweetland, £2 18 s. d.
50 Cathedral, 25s. 6d.	50 Javali, 16s.	100 Thorp's Aurora, 9s.
30 Cedar Creek, 13s. 9d.	35 Last Chance, 21s.	25 So. Carn Brea, 37s. 6d.
3 Carn Brea, £29.	50 Ladywell, £2 16s. 9d.	45 So. Roman Grav., 11s.
75 Chionates, 13s. 9d.	50 Malpas, 10s. 6d.	40 St. Patrick, 22s.
50 Chapel House, £2 1/2	55 Malabar, 9s.	30 Thorp's Gawber, £7 1/2
40 Colorado.	40 Marke Valley.	100 Teoma, 12s. 3d.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £2 1/2	20 Native Guano.	15 Tankerville, £10 1/2
75 Don Pedro, 15s.	65 New Quebrada.	10 Tincroft, £27 1/2
20 Devon Con., £2 16s. 9d	100 New Rosario, 7s. 6d.	30 Van Consols, 40s.
40 East Caradon.	90 Old Trebuturg, 4s.	5 Van, £28.
40 East Van.	40 Pateley Bridge.	10 West Chiverton, £18 1/2
35 Emma, £1 1/2	50 Penrithal, 11s.	50 West Maria, 8s. 6d.
50 Eberhardt, £2 1/2	50 Pennerley, 31s. 3d.	30 Western Andes, £25.
50 Flagstaff, 25s.	90 Port Phillip, 15s.	15 Wheel Kitty.
60 Frontino, 22s. 6d.	60 Plynlimmon, 9s.	40 W. Tankerville, 23s. 9d
70 Gold Run, 17s. 9d.	70 Parys Mountain, 12s. 6	16 Wheel Jane.
35 Great Laxy, £16 1/2	90 Prince of Wales, 4s. 6	20 Wheat Grenville, £2 1/2
40 Great W. Van, 9s. 9d.	40 Pr. Patrick.	10 Wheel Uny.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND SHAREDEALER,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Business transacted in Mining and Colliery Shares of every description.

T. P. T. can SELL the following Shares:—

25 Birdseye, £1 13s. 9d.	100 Javali, 15s. 3d.	10 Richmond, £10.
20 Bedford Unit, 17s. 6d.	20 Ladywell, £2 15s.	60 Rica, 4s. 3d.
100 Bog, 7s. 9d.	25 Last Chance, 18s. 9d.	20 Sweetland, £3 1s. 3d.
20 Chapel House, £4.	10 Marke Valley, £3 1/2	20 So. Rom. Gravel, 12s.
50 Cedar Creek, 15s.	20 Mynydd Gorrdu, £2.	20 So. Condurrow, £2 1/2
20 Colorado, £2 11s.	10 New Shariston, £2 1/2	20 St. Patrick, 20s.
100 Don Pedro, 14s.	20 New Quebrada, £2 1/2	20 So. Prince Patrick, £2
20 East Caradon, 52s. 6d.	50 Pennerley, £1 1/2	90 Van Consols, £2.
50 Emma, £1 13s. 9d.	20 Prince Patrick, £2.	90 West Maria, 8s.
25 Eberhardt, £2 1/2	50 Port Phillip, 15s. 3d.	100 W. Tankerville, 23s. 9d
50 Flagstaff, £1 7s. 3d.	50 Penrithal, 12s.	100 W. Esqair Lio, 12s. 6d
50 Frontino, 22s.	100 Prince of Wales, 4s. 9d	10 West Chiverton, £18 1/2
50 Glaisdale, 20s.	20 Parys Mount, 13s.	20 Wheat Grenville, £2 1/2
	100 Plynlimmon, 10s.	

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.,
10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.,
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

Price Sixpence.
"INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIONS FOR 1875."

SAFE DIVIDEND INVESTMENTS.
Dividends 5 to 10 and 12 per cent. per annum on outlay.

SHARP'S STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT CIRCULAR,
Is the safest, most trustworthy, and valuable publication of the day.

Read the OCTOBER EDITION, 12 PAGES, POST FREE.

Safe Investments in English and Foreign Railways, Preference and Debenture Stocks, Telegraph, Water Works, Gas, Dock, Insurance, Bank, Tramway, Shipping, Tea, Land, Mine, and Miscellaneous Shares, &c.; Foreign Loans, Bonds, &c.; Indian, American, and Colonial Stocks. Dividends, Reports, Market Prices, &c.

CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, EXECUTORS, INVESTORS, TRUSTEES, Should read the above Investment Circular. It is a Safe Guide to Investors.

Messrs. GOULD SHARP AND CO., 33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1852.—Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C.

SHARES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH:—
VAN..... £20 | ROMAN GRAVELS..... £12
LADYWELL..... 2 1/2 | TANKERVILLE..... 10 1/2

Sellers must state number of Shares to—
GOULD SHARP AND CO., 33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. HARVEY, JORDAN, AND CO.,
MINING ENGINEERS AND AGENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS,
MANAGERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.

In connection with Messrs. TRAIL, FOSTER, and Co., Georgetown, Colorado.
Mineral Properties Inspected.

LONDON OFFICES—30, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

THE LIANTHRISSANT TIN PLATE WORKS.
THE PLANET SILVER MINING CO.

HENRY CAMERON AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS
AND DEALERS, 36, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Have SPECIAL BUSINESS in Sound Dividend-paying Cotton Manufacturing and Spinning Companies. Also, in non-risky Mining Shares—as Chicago Silver, Gold Run, and other sure Mines.

Cameron's "Investment Gazette" sent on receipt of three stamps.

MESSRS. MARSHALL, BROWN, AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
63, CORNHILL, LONDON, E

NOTICE TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING COMPANIES.

CONTRACTS FOR HIGH AND LOW CLASS ORES, HALVANS, SKIMPINGS, BURNT LEAVINGS, &c. TENDERS ARE INVITED FROM MINES IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY THE ABOVE.

Forms of tender and all information may be obtained on application to the Profit Union (Limited), 8, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STEPHEN H. EMMENS, Managing Director.

THE METAL TRUST.

This Trust has been instituted under the auspices of the Profit Union (Limited) for the purpose of providing funds for the erection of works adapted to the treatment of low-class metallic ores by Emmens' "Nascent Copper" and other processes.

At the Emmens United Mines and the New Consols Tin and Arsenic Works (Limited) this treatment has been for some time past in operation to the extent of upwards of 800 tons of ore monthly. The result has been to prove, on a large scale, that by this means ore containing as little as 1½ per cent. of copper and 3 ozs. of silver to the ton may be treated at an average profit of over 10s. per ton, and that this profit is proportionately augmented with every increase in the richness of the ore. Much of the poor ore treated at the Emmens United Mines, for example, yields a net profit of from 20s. to 30s. per ton.

It must be remembered that the low-class ores in question are not sufficiently productive to be saleable in a raw state, and are usually thrown aside as waste, the quantity of such wastes produced at most mines being far in excess of the ore actually sent to market. Hence the returns of these mines would be materially increased by the adoption of the "Nascent Copper" process.

The difficulty to be contended with is simply a want of capital for erecting the necessary works, and if this capital could be advanced there are numerous mines ready to offer unimpeachable security and very advantageous terms for its employment in this manner, as they would thus soon be enabled to enter the dividend-paying list.

To meet this requirement the Metal Trust has been formed for the issue of bonds, secured upon the buildings, plant, and machinery provided and acquired from time to time by the Profit Union (Limited) in the execution of contracts entered into with various mines for the treatment of metallic ores.

These bonds are issued to bearer for the sum of £10 each, and the price of issue is £8, payable as follows:—

- £1 on application.
- 2 on allotment.
- 5 three months after allotment.

Coupons for interest at 3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly are attached to the bonds, and redemption at par (£10 per bond) is effected by annual drawings, extending over ten years from the date of issue, the bonds issued in each year constituting a fresh series for this purpose.

After providing for interest and redemption, and for the expenses of management (limited to 2 per cent. upon the amount of bonds current from year to year), any balance of profit that may remain from the carrying out of the contracts is divided into two equal moieties, whereof one-half is paid to the Profit Union (Limited), and the other is paid to the Metal Trust, the additional bonds thus created being drawn for and distributed by way of bonus amongst the existing bondholders.

The accounts of the Trust will be audited once in every six months by Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Co., public accountants, of 3, Coleman-

street Buildings, E.C., and a copy will be forwarded to every bondholder on application.

Dr. Stephens H. Emmens, the managing director of the Profit Union (Limited), and the proprietor of the Emmens United Mines, near Callington, in Cornwall, will superintend the business details, and will be assisted by the following gentlemen, whose skill and experience are well known, viz.:—

Dr. J. W. Perkins, F.C.S. (late of the New Consols Tin and Arsenic Works (Limited)).

Capt. H. Bennett (Emmens United Mines).

Capt. W. Knott (Emmens United Mines).

Capt. G. Spargo (late of the Newton Heath Reduction Works).

Capt. Thos. Neill (Harewood Consols).

It will thus be evident that the Metal Trust is an industrial undertaking of a legitimate character, and must confer great benefits upon the mining establishments of the country. At the same time its bonds constitute a perfectly safe investment, as they are secured upon substantial property; while the terms of interest, redemption, and bonus are such as to render them more than usually remunerative.

Without attempting to institute invidious comparisons, it may be observed that the Metal Trust is not loaded by any promotion money or preliminary expenses, and that the bondholders will have the satisfaction of knowing that their subscriptions are wholly devoted to the useful and profitable purpose for which they are contributed.

Application for bonds must be made on the accompanying form, which together with the deposit, must be forwarded to the undersigned, at the office of the Profit Union (Limited), 8, Union Court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. August, 1875. By order, STEPHEN BOOME, Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR BONDS OF

THE METAL TRUST.

To the Managing Director of the Profit Union (Limited).

SIR,—Having paid you £ , being a deposit of £1 per bond upon bonds of £10 each of the Metal Trust, I hereby request you to allot me such bonds, and in the event of your so doing I agree to pay you the further sum of £7 per bond by the instalments set forth in the annexed prospectus of the Trust.

Full name
Address
Date Occupation

FORM OF RECEIPT.

(To be signed by the Bankers of the Profit Union, Limited, and returned to the applicant.)

Received of Mr. the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per bond in respect of an application for bonds of the Metal Trust.

Original Correspondence.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH-WEST OF IRELAND—No. XXII.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

THE BEREHAVEN DISTRICT, EAST.—The road from Castletown to Kenmare is exceedingly interesting, and affords splendid views of the Kenmare river and harbour. On the opposite side is Dromore Castle, the beautiful residence of R. Mahony, Esq., J.P., &c., the Dunkerron and Kilerohane mountain, West Cove, and Derrynane, the late Kerry residence of O'Connell. The Cahah mountain range, which divides Bantry Bay from Kenmare river, are numerous unexplored lodes of quartz, &c., containing yellow copper ore. Glenmore, in this range, is 2169 ft. above the sea level. The large and promising lodes in this mountain were about to be opened some time since, but the principal person having died suddenly nothing was done. On the top of Glenmore there is a large lake, from which a river flows into Kenmare Harbour, and in its descent might be applied for driving extensive machinery. To the east of Glenmore Lake there are loughs 2116 ft. above the sea level. These loughs overflow into Glen Irichiqua, thus forming the upper, middle, and lower lakes of Cloness; from thence a large river flows into Kenmare Harbour; this river affords first-rate salmon fishing, while the Cloness lakes are full of trout. Between Cloness and Kenmare, near the shore, there are good indications of copper ore, and in some places rich carbonate of copper may be seen.

The approach to Kenmare along the "Wood-road," with the light handsome structure of the suspension bridge thrown across the river, is as delightful a picture as can be imagined, and the new church, on the rising ground beyond the bridge, makes a perfect finish for the back ground. The site of "Cromwell's Fort" is at the north end of the suspension bridge. I have often seen rich specimens of copper ore dug up near this spot. Kenmare and the surrounding districts suffered severely during the famine of 1846-7. The poor people were almost naked, starving, and dying, and an immediate supply of food and clothing could not be procured, two clergymen, one a priest and the other a parson, resolved to go to London, and apply for help. They were well received by noblemen wealthy merchants, &c., and during their sojourn in the great metropolis they were invited to dine with a wealthy Jew; but on the day previous to the appointment the parson said he had scruples of conscience in dining with a Jew. "Well," said the priest, "have you any scruples of conscience in taking the Jew's money? Our neighbours are dying of starvation. Put your scruples in your pocket. Let us go by all means." They went, and were not only most hospitably entertained, but received a noble donation from the kind and generous Jew. The parson and priest were delighted with their reception, and returned home rejoicing, and praising the Jews, Gentiles, and Saxons of London.

There is an excellent road from Kenmare, 14 miles, to the tunnel, which has been cut 200 yards through the Esk mountain. On emerging from the tunnel one of the grandest sights in Europe suddenly bursts in view. The noble expanse of Bantry Bay, and the exquisite scenery of the valley of Glengarriffe, as you wind round the rugged road in the side of the mountain, at an elevation of 600 ft., has the appearance of a delightful revolving panorama. No person can see Glengarriffe properly without ascending to the tunnel; and the Kerry mountains can best be seen in their majestic grandeur when descending from the tunnel to Kenmare. A well-known writer has remarked that no scene in all the concentrated beauties of Killarney can vie in sublimity of character, in greatness of effect, in the softer graces of the waving wood, or in the wilder rudeness of the mountain aspect of Glengarriffe. The climate of Glengarriffe resembles that of the South of Europe, it being completely sheltered by the encircling woods and overhanging mountains. The beautiful lake in front of "Eccles's Hotel" is adorned with picturesque islands of various forms and dimensions, some merely denuded rocks, others crowned with oak and the flowering ashestus. The late Ned Barry drove the tourists' car for many years from Glengarriffe to Killarney, and many a time poor honest Ned was driven to his wife's end to get his horses up the steep hill with a heavy load to the tunnel. On one occasion, with a heavy load of passengers, Ned's horses got completely blown, and came to a dead stand a little beyond Lord Bantry's lodge gate. Not an inch more would or could they move. A Cockney tourist, sitting on the box seat, enquired of Ned what he was stopping for. "Blood an ouns, Sir," says Ned, "pointing with his whip down the glen, "do you see that?" "Yes." "Did you ever see scenery before equal to that?" "It is very fine," said the Cockney. "I tell you, Sir," said Ned, "the devil a one of my horses will ever pass this spot without stopping to have a look at the glen." It so happened, however, that poor Ned's four horses were all blind; and the Cockney tourist ad-

mitted that he was not aware until then that horses admired fine views. It is a delightful sail from Bantry to Glengarriffe, and tourists often avail of this route. Jerry Hurley is the well-known pilot of the port. When he writes a note on business he subscribes himself "Yours truly, Jerry Hurley, pilot, by the grace of God."

THE GREAT RAILWAY TUNNELS OF THE ALPS—THE ST. GOTHARD.

In his communication relative to the St. Gothard Tunnel, read before the Geographical Congress at Paris, Mr. LOUIS SAUTTER remarked that the success of the work of making long tunnels by mechanical engines is due principally to the employment of compressed air as a means of transmitting the motive power. In 1846, when the question of the Mont Cenis Tunnel was first raised, and when the Piedmontese Government had entrusted the survey of the project to the Belgian engineer, Mr. Maus, that gentleman invented a drilling apparatus which, tried the same year at the Val d'Oc, near Turin, gave remarkable results; but it was necessary to work it at a great distance from the power, and the employment for this purpose of the wire-ropes proposed by Mr. Maus presented difficulties which were practically insurmountable. The Sardinian Government, when publishing, in 1849, the report of the technical commission appointed to examine the project of Mr. Maus, and which decided upon its adoption, put, as it were, *en demeure* all the engineers who had given observations and advice on the subject of this new and bold enterprise. In spite of the publicity given to this report, and to the satisfactory experiments in the Val d'Oc, it may be affirmed that from 1848 to the end of 1852 neither the Mont Cenis commission nor the Sardinian Government had brought forward any proposition worthy of attention. The idea of transmitting power by compressed air, which is to-day so general that it seems strange that everybody did not think of it at once, had not suggested itself to anyone. In the absence of exact experiment it was believed that the movement of air through tubes of small diameter could not be effected with friction and loss of pressure so great that at a short distance almost the whole of the effective force would be absorbed. To Prof. Colladon, well known by his scientific labors and one of the founders of the Ecole Centrale de Paris, belongs incontestably the merit of having first made exact experiments on this subject, and the still greater merit of having communicated, in 1852, these results to the Sardinian Government, at the same time explaining various methods of economically compressing air and utilizing it for machine drilling and ventilation. Prof. Colladon's communication led to the abandonment of the methods proposed by Mr. Maus, and the compressed air system was definitively adopted for the Mont Cenis Tunnel. It is regrettable that the distinguished Italian engineers who conducted the work rendered no greater justice to Prof. Colladon, and took no notice of the rights which his patents had secured to him, which rights he has never ceased to maintain.

Eighteen years later we again find Prof. Colladon in connection with the St. Gothard enterprise, of which he is the consulting engineer. He now rejects the employment of the enormous machines with a column of water, without the aid of which the Mont Cenis engineers believed the compression of the air to the required degree was impossible. He shows that this compression may be obtained by means of pumps of similar construction, and with speed of piston at least equal to that of ordinary steam-engines, and he shows the means by which the heat given off during the compression can be absorbed at the moment of its production, so as to avoid useless work, and unnecessary wear and tear in the parts of the machine. The advantage of these innovations, which justifies the same being said of Prof. Colladon with regard to air-compressing apparatus as was said of Leon Foucault with regard to electric light regulators—"He has said upon this question the first and the last word"—may be resumed thus:—At Mont Cenis (Bardonnèche side) it was necessary in order to obtain per minute 8 cubic metres of air compressed to 7 atmospheres to use 7 large hydraulic wheels, working 28 air-pumps, the whole contained in 7 distinct buildings, covering a superficial area of 2000 square metres. At St. Gothard (Goeschenen side) they obtain per minute 20 cubic metres of air, compressed to 8 atmospheres, by means of 4 turbines (weighing together scarcely more than one Mont Cenis water-wheel), and 15 Colladon air-pumps, the whole contained in one building of 360 square metres superficial area. This improvement in the method of compressing the air constitutes the principal progress made at St. Gothard belongs entirely to Prof. Colladon. From figures made up to August 30 it appears that in the two ends there was driven in the 49 weeks preceding that date 3197 metres 10 centim., giving an average of 3 metres per day in each end (including stoppages for repairs, absence of water through ice, snow, and avalanches, and delay occasioned by water in the end. The highest speed was obtained with the Ferroux drill in the Airolo end during the week ending April 26, when 40 metres 5 centim.,

(= 22 ins. the week, or over 3 fms. per day). On Sept. 1 the total length driven both ends was 4637-50 metres, leaving 10,292-50 metres (= 5880 fms.) to drive.

JOINT EXCURSION OF MEMBERS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE INSTITUTES OF MINING ENGINEERS TO SCOTLAND.

In compliance with the kind invitation of His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, conveyed through Mr. C. J. Homer, of Chatterley, a party consisting of some of the most prominent members of these kindred Institutes travelled to the Far North of Scotland to inspect His Grace's colliery and extensive works now in progress, all contributing to the reclamation, development, or improvement of the bleak and barren wilds. The members who attended were Mr. C. J. Homer, managing director of the Chatterley Company, and President of the North Staffordshire Institute; Mr. J. Hopkinson, Chairman of the Chatterley Company; Mr. Schofield, another director; Major Hesketh; Mr. John Hughes, President of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers; Messrs. H. Johnson, R. Heath, T. Latham, J. Brown, W. Spruce, S. Spruce, R. Latham, J. Newey, T. Dundo, J. Bailey, J. Addenbrooke, S. Mason, S. Rowley, J. Turley, W. Webster, T. Lloyd, J. Dawes, G. Barker, J. Rigby, J. Swain, R. Plant, J. Potts, R. Clive, Gavin Addie, Payton, Ralph Moore, Government Inspector for the Eastern Division of Scotland, and Alexander Smith, C.E., secretary of the South Staffordshire Institute, who had charge of the party. The company proceeded in two sections on the 10th and 11th inst. by the United Kingdom, and met at the Royal Sutherland Arms Hotel, Golspie, where accommodation had been previously provided. On the Monday morning, Mr. Homer conducted the visitors over the magnificent grounds surrounding, and also through the fine modern Dunrobin Castle. The castle is built of a pure white stone obtained from the colliery formation, of which there are quarries in the immediate neighbourhood, and the whole contour of the structure is grand and imposing. Like His Grace's seat at Trentham, Nature has done much to enhance the beauty of this Scotch mansion. On all sides there is a luxuriant growth of trees sloping down to the sea shore, and backed by lofty hills or mountains. From the front of the castle there is a wide and extensive sea view over the Moray Firth, and the almost entire of this, excepting where a narrow strip of colliery formation runs along the east coast, and on the west, where there are occasionally patches of Old Red Sandstone. This gneiss, together with the mica slates and quartzites in place spread over it, is regarded by some geologists as identical with the Lower Silurian and Cambrian strata. In Caithness the conglomerate foundation is covered by three divisions of the Old Red Sandstone. The lower division consists of conglomerates and yellowish and red sandstones. The middle bed is an enormous deposit of dark bituminous schist, slightly micaceous and calcareous, full of fish remains—amongst others, the osteolepis, *coelacanth*, *pterygo*, *asterolepis*. From this deposit the celebrated Caithness flagstones are worked. The Earl of Caithness presented to Mr. Alexander Smith, for the South Staffordshire Museum, a very fine specimen of bituminous shale from these beds, which he is regularly burning with coal in his domestic fires. The third division is red sandstones with motled marls.

After a thorough examination of the stone quarry the visitors were conducted by the Duke, accompanied by the Earl of Caithness, Lord Colville, and others of the nobility, to his colliery at Brora. At these pits workings are being opened up in the colliery coal, which is 3 ft. 6 in. thick, and if we are not mistaken this is the only place in the world where it is worked. The coal, though tender, is very bright, and is a valuable product so far north. The following is an analysis of an average sample:—

Fixed carbon.....	per cent. 82.24	Coke	per cent. 62.90
Volatile matters	26.50	Ash in coke	21.71
Sulphur	6.40	Sulphur	5.08
Moisture	4.20	Specific gravity of coal	1.38
Ash	13.66=100.00	Approximate heating powers	6.85 lbs.

The majority of the party descended the pit, and walked through the workings. On arriving again at *terra firma* an inspection was made of the Duke's brickworks, where all kinds of bricks, from white fire to the commonest red, including some very fine specimens of red facing bricks, also pipes, &c., are being made by machinery from the native clay. The Duke's brickworks are situated on a hill of Perth. The Duke has a large shed here containing good sawing machinery for working up timber. The company were driven from these works to the shore of a large private fishing lake, where the process of artificially breeding salmon was explained; it is carried on to a greater extent here than anywhere. The ova is taken from the fish at the fall of the year (when they are netted for the purpose and afterwards returned to the water), and is placed upon a bed of gravel in oblong boxes, through which a stream of pure water is continually kept running. The boxes are arranged in ascending tiers, in houses built on the banks and the fish are hatched and cared for till the case of the ova has entirely left them, when they are put in small pools outside, and kept till they are about 1½ in. long, at which stage they are turned into the streams and rivers. The female salmon gives about 1000 ova for every pound of its weight. After a little trout fishing in the lake the party returned to dine at their hotel.

On the Tuesday morning an early start was made in the Duke's own train and engine, driven by himself, from Thurso and Wick, in the extreme North. The Sutherland and Caithness Railway at one portion of the route attains an height of 700 ft. above the sea level. The gold fields, where at one time 400 men were working, were pointed out. The precious metals were only found on the banks and in the beds of streams, where it had drifted, and the largest nugget discovered, was about 3 ozs., but the quartz reef, its original source, has not yet been explored. The diggers were unable to find sufficient to reward them for any length of time for their labor, and the undertaking was, therefore, abandoned.

The visitors were met at Wick by the harbour master, Capt. Rutherford, and shown over this great herring station; 130,000, have already been spent in an attempt to erect a breakwater. In 1873 the end solid block of concrete, weighing 1000 tons, was swept completely over, and the weight of the present block from this port, and increased to 2000 tons; 750 boats are engaged in herring fishing from this port, the average catch is about 10,000 tons per annum, realising a money value of 100,000. The majority of these fish are shipped to Germany and other parts of the Continent. From Wick the visitors took train to Thurso, and a select few lunched with Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, M.P., at his newly-erected castle, which has been built of the Caithness flagstones, largely worked on his estates.

Just as the special train was about to start upon its homeward journey from Thurso a telegram was received that an alarming accident had occurred on the line, which is a single one, in which the stoker had been killed and the engine seriously injured. The Duke at once proceeded with his visitors as fast as possible to the scene of the accident, thinking it possible that some assistance might be rendered. He took with him doctors, and picked up all the workmen he could collect from the sides of the line during the journey. It was found that the 12 o'clock train from Wick had run off the line about two miles north of Helmsdale Station. The train left the metals before reaching a bridge, over which it safely ran although the rails; but about 30 yards over the bridge the engine ran down the embankment, turning completely over on its back, and took with it the tender and two motor cars; two other carriages and two vans were only prevented from rolling by the extraordinary strength of a coupling chain. The line was, of course, blocked for some time, and the party had to proceed on foot to the nearest station. His Grace gave up his train for the use of the railway company to carry passengers from the north side of the debris to their destination, and he remained with his visitors at Helmsdale till nearly 1 o'clock in the morning. It is a miraculous thing that none of the passengers were injured in this accident. We must not neglect to state that the party en route for Wick alighted at some works where the Duke is making coke from peat. This production has been tested in the manufacture of tin plates, and found to answer admirably.

On Wednesday the party proceeded to Lairg, and walked over the reclamation works. The Duke is here, by means of powerful machinery, clearing the peat bogs of water, roots, and boulders, and bringing them into a complete state of cultivation, so that the rents are increased from 6s. to 1l. per acre. These lands were at one time luxuriant in growth, but during the glacial, or some more recent peat, cold and storms have blighted and carried away what must have been vast forests, so that we have now only the peat formation containing the gigantic trees of trees and stones and boulders which have been swept or carried in by the ice.

The clearing is accomplished in this wise—first deep trenches are dug and afterwards strong ploughs, made specially for the purpose by Messrs. Fowler and Co., are drawn through the peat by means of two 1½-inch traction ploughing engines, placed 400 yards apart, and the land is turned over to a depth of from 16 in. to 2 ft. A strong wrought-iron drag following the plough draws out roots and boulders which the plough has been made to ride over. The roots and stones which are too large for the drag to extricate are blasted with dynamite and then drawn out by the engines.

Perhaps the most ingenious piece of machinery employed in this work is the sledges for carrying off the stones which have been turned out by the ploughs. When filled with stones it is drawn to the edge of the field by one engine, and then by winding in the rope causes it to make a complete revolution, comfortably

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adding it of its contents, and putting it in position to start back again to its work. There are five pairs of engines engaged here, and they plough about an acre, each pair, per day. The entire cost of clearing, including the erection of farm buildings, averages 22s. per acre, so that there is no doubt His Grace will be amply rewarded for his great enterprise, and for his endeavours to improve and add to the prosperity of the country generally. Seven or eight hundred acres are now under cultivation, and the crops are excellent. Now that the machinery is so perfected 1000 acres will be reclaimed each year.

After lunch the visitors bade farewell to the Duke, and heartily thanked him for his great kindness and attention.

At Inverness, upon the journey southward, the party were entertained by Mr. Homer, and they then proceeded homeward by way of Caledonian Canal, Oban, Ardrossan, and Glasgow. This route has been too often explained to need notice from us now.

Meetings of Public Companies.

UTAH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, Mr. GEORGE BATTERS in the chair.

Mr. LAYINGTON (secretary) read the notice calling the meeting. The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, you are aware that the meeting (of which this is an adjournment) was originally called by the directors to ask your advice as to what course should be pursued in the future management of the company. The opinion of the meeting was that an inspection of the mine should be made, and that the directors should endeavour to obtain all the information possible, and report to a subsequent meeting; the opinion of the meeting also was that Mr. Woodfield (who had been sent out by the Flagstaff Company) should be requested to inspect our mine, if his services could be obtained at a cost not exceeding 500*l.*, and failing Mr. Woodfield, that we should endeavour to get someone else. The finances of the company at that time, as at the present, were at so low an ebb that economy was indispensable—that is to say, the company was not in a position to pay any very large fee to anyone. The property has been inspected so many times, and always with such sad results, that the directors themselves had no very great heart to incur any further expenditure in the way of inspection. However, every effort was made to obtain the services of Mr. Woodfield, through Mr. Snell, who was the solicitor to the Flagstaff, who had sent Mr. Woodfield out, and it was thought that Mr. Snell could secure his services cheaper than anyone else. We were not able to secure a report from Mr. Woodfield at the cost of 500*l.*, as he declined to inspect it under 1000*l.* and his expenses, and as the directors saw nothing very particular to be gained by the report his services were not secured, as they could not be obtained on the terms which you instructed the directors to offer. We have had sundry letters from our agents over there, from Mr. Longmaid (who is no longer in the company's service), and from Mr. Argall, all following up the same miserable story. We have been told over and over again that there is no ore in the mine, at the same time we are apprised every now and then that someone has "jumped" the mine, or that someone else, to whom we have leased the machinery for a small sum of money, has been obtaining large quantities of ore. We are in a state of bewilderment except in this—that if any ore is found people take it from us, and spend our money to make discoveries, not for the benefit of those connected with the company. It is a miserable episode of mining by Englishmen in Utah, and those wretched countries, for they are wretched as far as getting anything like law and justice are concerned. As regards our financial position, we have 80*l.* at the bankers and 50*l.* in the shape of unpaid calls; there is a claim of 1500*l.* upon us by Messrs. Bennett and Whitney, who acted as our solicitors out there, but we deny that claim. As to the mine nothing is being done: it is in charge of Mr. Argall, at a cost to us of 20*l.* per month. There is still an amount owing Mr. Appleby of about 300*l.*, for which we have instructed our solicitor to sue him. Mr. Walker: What has become of the large balance which was shown in the last balance sheet?

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Layington will answer that question. I may say that a few days ago I met Mr. Wilson, a large shareholder, who takes a very great interest in the mine, he told me he could not attend this meeting, and I said I would try and get the meeting adjourned to a day which would suit him. Therefore, the only course will be to adjourn this meeting, if it be your pleasure, in order that Mr. Wilson may have an opportunity of attending. I have, as I have said, seen him, and told him the circumstances, and requested his advice and assistance in the same way as we shall be glad to have the advice and assistance of any shareholder. I think the best thing would be to sell the mine and divide the assets (if there are any) amongst the shareholders. As far as we are concerned it seems impossible for us to arrive at any result likely to benefit ourselves or us, and I am heartily and entirely sick of the whole affair.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR said he gave the directors credit for having acted honestly and to the best of their judgment, but no doubt they had been kept in ignorance of the real state of things, and fooled by people on the other side. He had every reason to believe that the company possessed a property in the mine, and yet they had a man named Longmaid in their employment, who found it convenient to establish works on a spot close by, and to shuffle out of this company's service. The mine was then let to another person, who used a jiggling machine, and made use of this company's ore. He did not like to say that there was only one gentleman at the board in whom he had confidence; he had the most perfect confidence in the honour and integrity of Mr. Atters, who had, to his own knowledge, in many cases shown great integrity, ability, and zeal, which had been of the greatest service to the shareholders. But what he should like would be that Mr. Appleby, in conjunction with some shareholders, should see if they could not form a small company to work the mine. A mining engineer, in whom he had every confidence, had told him that his firm conviction was that there was plenty of ore in the mine, and that large quantities of ore had been stolen from it. Mr. Sewell declared they had a good mine, but Mr. Sewell was about to start for Peru, and, therefore, his services could not be obtained. He wished they could have obtained the services of such a man as Mr. Sewell.

The CHAIRMAN: The shareholders themselves chose Mr. Longmaid, who spent a large sum of money there under the sanction of the shareholders. He told us he had large quantities of ore ready to dress, and we fancied that we were at last building on a sure foundation, but it proved a rope of sand, as everything else had done.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR: Has Mr. Woodfield sent home anything in the shape of a letter?—The CHAIRMAN: Possibly Mr. Snell knows. The only communication is dated July 29, in which Mr. Longmaid says that Mr. Woodfield does not wish to inspect the mine; and moreover, that the mine is not in a position to be inspected, as the water is in the mines.

Mr. LAYINGTON, in reply to the previous question of Mr. Walker, said that on June 1874, there was 2500*l.* owing for calls, there was 248*l.* in the bank; of the 2500*l.*, 500*l.* was irrecoverable. There was now about 100*l.* due, of which about 50*l.* would come into the company. There had been spent in London office expenses and telegrams about 300*l.*, and the balance had been sent out to the mines.

Mr. WALKER: It seems to me to be enormous to spend that sum in London since June. —Mr. LAYINGTON said the date he had referred to was June, 1874, and not last June.

The CHAIRMAN added that the directors had never received a farthing in the shape of fees.

Mr. SEWELL (solicitor): Before Mr. Woodfield went out I endeavoured to make an arrangement with him to inspect the mine, and as I was limited to price I offered him 25 guineas, but he refused to do it for that. I then offered him 50 guineas, and he agreed to do it for that if his expenses were paid, but afterwards he wrote to say that he was glad I did not accept his offer, as it would not have paid him. I understand that Mr. Woodfield arrived in England on Saturday; I shall, no doubt, see him in a day or two, and if you adjourn the meeting I will ascertain what he has done.

The CHAIRMAN: We want to get something out of the fire; we want to consult you. It has been an unhappy and an unfortunate affair, and I repeat I am heartily sick of it. I wish something could be done to relieve us of the responsibility, not that I want to leave, I never yet left a sinking ship, and I will stick to it to the very last, and do my best in the interests of the shareholders. There is no wish on my part to run away from a duty. As long as I can be of service to you you may command me, but when I can be of no further use put someone in my place. I do not see any use of going to the expense of resuscitating the company; if you think it is desirable to work the company some means could be devised to save the expenses, and if Mr. Wilson and two or three shareholders would come on the board and assist in carrying out the views of the shareholders we should be only too glad. What we want to do is simply for the best. I have stated to you, as I have done all along, the miserable position in which we have been placed from time to time by the deception practised upon us by reports which existed only in people's imagination as to the value of the property in order to delude and deceive us.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR asked whether it was not better to clear away the old rubbish, and erect the company upon a new foundation? If Mr. Appleby and Mr. Wilson would undertake to form and manage *pro tem* a new company, he would suggest that the existing company might sell its property to such new company at a mere nominal price, and it might be inserted in the contract of sale that in the event of a certain profit being realised much more money should be paid to the old shareholders. It would be easy to invite existing shareholders to take shares. Of course the company must be small in the first instance.

The CHAIRMAN: We have preserved the company's machinery intact, we have avoided getting into such a position that anyone has the power to wind us up. If there is anything in the mine it is a great pity that the shareholders should not get it. Mr. T. G. TAYLOR repeated that he should be glad to see a new company. Mr. Appleby was a recent addition to the board, and, therefore, was not responsible for what had been done in past times, and he trusted that Mr. Appleby would see his way to undertaking the duty of resuscitating the company.

A SHAREHOLDER expressed an opinion that if they went any further it would simply be throwing good money after bad. There was only a small sum at the bankers; the shareholders would not, he believed, come forward with more money, and the directors could not go on without such assistance, nor could they reorganise without money, and, therefore, he thought it would be better to wind-up, and sell the machinery and property, and divide whatever there might be amongst the shareholders. He would ask whether Mr. Bateman could be sued in this country?

The CHAIRMAN said that if Mr. Bateman came to this country no doubt he could be sued here, but the solicitor advised the directors to take no steps in the matter, as the remedy would probably be worse than the disease. As regarded selling the property, owing to the recent financial crisis in San Francisco, the present was a most unfavourable time to put such a property on the market, but there was no immediate need for it, as they could keep it on for two or three months. The directors had nothing to submit, but Mr. Taylor's very practical suggestion could be taken into consideration, and another meeting could be called in the course of a few weeks, and in the meantime Mr. Appleby would consider whether a small company could be formed to buy the present property. For his own part, he believed there was mineral wealth in the mine; he believed there were very large deposits of lead, and silver-lead carrying a certain percentage of silver.

Mr. APPLEBY said it was all very well to have a board of directors, but a board of directors on this side could not make a mine pay unless they had someone out there to guide the ship. That was a thing this company never had. When Mr. Longmaid went out there his great hope was that they had secured in Mr. Longmaid a good ore dresser; this company had a very good character with Mr. Longmaid from the company which he had left, but he was bound to say, from what he had heard since, that the character which this company had with Mr. Longmaid ought never to have been given. He believed Mr. Longmaid left the Servian Company under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

Mr. WALKER: Was he not strongly recommended by Sir Leopold Heath?

Mr. APPLEBY said: Yes.

Mr. WALKER: Have you called upon Sir Leopold Heath to explain why he gave such a character, and that when they were only too glad to get rid of him? I think Sir Leopold Heath should be called upon to explain.

Mr. APPLEBY said: He wanted to spend their money right and left, and the manager of the company told me that if we could get along with Mr. Longmaid we could get along with almost anybody. He said "He was altogether too cheeky for us; he did just what he pleased, and did not understand even what he was supposed to do. If you want to see bundles of letters of impudence I can give you a portfolio full of them." Now, what I wanted with Mr. Longmaid was that he should dress the ore, and that he seemed to understand. I am mortified to think of the conduct of Mr. Bateman; he is a man who ought to have attended to the mining of this property and the working of it. He is the man to blame. Mr. Appleby went on to say that Mr. Bateman had allowed the mine to go by default, and consequently the management was thrown upon Mr. Argall and Mr. Longmaid. Mr. Argall was a book keeper and not a mining man at all, and the salary of Mr. Longmaid was perfectly absurd for a country like that, and if a man accepted such a salary he did so because he hoped to make it up out of the company. It was absolutely necessary to have someone to manage on the spot, who must have *carte blanche* to do anything which he thought necessary. Unless they could find such a man he should certainly advise them to wind-up. Mr. Bateman had accepted the position, but had never fulfilled it. He (Mr. Appleby) had written to Mr. Bateman asking him why he had not done what he had undertaken to do, but no reply had been received from him.

Mr. LAYINGTON said he had written to Mr. Bateman officially, but no reply had been received.

Mr. WALKER said he thought the object of Mr. Bateman was to get the property back again.

A SHAREHOLDER said he had heard a suspicion of the same kind when the company was in difficulties some time ago—that Mr. Longmaid and a party of gentlemen were prepared to buy the mine if it was offered in the market.

Mr. APPLEBY said that if the meeting was adjourned for a few weeks he would, if the meeting authorised him so to do, send out a telegram to a gentleman, named Roberts, whom he knew in Nevada, asking for a full statement of what could be done.

After a short discussion, on the motion of Mr. TAYLOR, seconded by Mr. ARTHUR, a resolution was passed accepting Mr. Appleby's offer, and requesting that gentleman to at once put himself in communication with Mr. Roberts, and report to an adjourned meeting.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

PATELEY BRIDGE LEAD MINES AND SMELTING COMPANY.

More than ordinary interest surrounded the statutory meeting of this company (held at the mines on Wednesday), arising from the circumstance that this is the first public undertaking which has been formed for many years past to work the metallic resources of our Northern Counties. Great importance was seemingly attached to the occasion by many influential connections, indicating that the successful establishment of this enterprise is likely to lead to the district becoming a most important mining centre for the profitable employment of associated capital. It is not easy to find a sufficient reason accounting for the comparative indifference with which our Northern Counties, as valuable fields for metallic mining enterprise, have hitherto been held by the general investing public, as statistics show that of the total produce of the whole of the lead mines of the United Kingdom the four Northern Counties of England alone yield more than one-fourth.

The Pateley Bridge Mines are situated about three miles to the north-west of the town and railway station of that name, in the county of Yorkshire. The property is unusually extensive, comprising an area of something like 1000 acres, and surrounded by a group of mines that have been in course of profitable working for a long series of years. Some have been worked from the time of the Romans, and returned very large profits, establishing the fortunes of many families well known to fame. Until now, with very few exceptions, the whole of the mines have been in the hands of private partnerships. Tradition speaks of the Pateley Bridge Mines having been worked for centuries, and local records appear to attest the correctness of the statement—at all events, there are documents extant showing that during the last 80 years the workings have yielded handsome profits to the owners. The formation is carboniferous or mountain limestone, and it having invariably been found that, under certain conditions, lead veins in this series of rocks become greatly enriched as they approach "faults," the proximity of any mines thereto is at all times considered to be a paramount advantage. In this most important respect, as in many others, Pateley Bridge Lead Mines undoubtedly occupy an almost unique position, their boundary lines being formed by limbs of some of the most notable "faults," the west and north partly by the Craven fault, while on the other side of this the limestone is thrown below the millstone grit.

No less than 26 powerful distinct veins run through this range of mines; the greater number of these veins follow an east and west direction, the remainder inclining more closely to the north. Experience and results have proved that the rich veins run a little north of east and south of west, the cross veins bearing nearly north and south. When these lie near each other the two outer are called north and "sun" veins respectively. As pointed out by a local authority, the effects are to produce a continuous series of intersections, and so numerous and rich have all these proved that the entire surface is broken up by the "ancients." It appears that for many years good paying returns have been obtained from such portions of the veins near the surface as remained unworked, while from waste accumulations many tons of pig-lead (worth 22*l.* to 24*l.* per ton) have been made from the ores raised, and apparently thrown aside as useless. Referring to this upper section of the mines, a competent authority, fully and practically acquainted with the characteristics of the locality, has given it as his opinion, from a close inspection of the old workings, that a considerable portion of the veins still remain unwrought, or only partially worked between the surface and the day (or adit) levels, and that by a judicious series of operations for raising the ores passed over or neglected by the old miners a highly remunerative source of profit must certainly accrue therefrom.

Active operations are being carried out in conformity with the recommendations of the skilful manager, not the least important work being the sinking of the engine-shaft. These several works will, it is confidently expected, establish a certain basis from which large and highly profitable returns can be regularly made, and as extended these will become expansive. The ore is so compact that it requires little if any dressing, and as it contains its own flux it can also be smelted on the spot at a trifling cost. It is estimated that this alone is worth 30*s.* per ton to the company on each ton of pig-lead, smelting works being already erected on the company's property, and ample for all future purposes—thus obtaining the smelters' as also the miners' profits.

It is admittedly difficult to indicate even approximately the future of any mining enterprise, but it would seem that the extensive run of mines embracing this company's grant possess exceptional features and natural economic facilities seldom found embodied under one incorporation, leading to the conclusion that by judicious development ensured under the skilful management of Mr. Blenkiron, with the able co-operation of Capt. Williams (the resident agent), the shareholders will be permanently and handsomely rewarded. Upon this primary point a practical agent, long familiar with an adjoining mine, has said that in so extensive a mine it is quite impossible to estimate what returns can ultimately be made, as every portion of the ground has been rich to a greater or less extent, and though continuous operations have been carried on for over 500 years, the mines are yet still in their infancy. With the exception of a very fractional portion, the veins have been untouched below the day or adit level. The yield of lead ores from the various veins has also steadily improved as depth is attained.

To work these productive deposits to the greatest advantage it is necessary to bring in adits, or what are here termed "horse levels," or lower points in the mountain. That known as the Eagle level drains a run of mines containing several highly productive veins, to a depth of (say) about 80 fms. below the old workings, and (as already stated) a shaft has been sunk to command the several lodes in this section of the property. On the other side of the mountain another level—the Perseverance—has been driven for a considerable

distance, and will be vigorously continued under another series of mines, draining other productive veins at about the same depth.

When it is remembered that it has taken nearly a century to incompletely work away the "backs" of the present day levels, and that this comparatively inexpensive and permanent means of drainage will secure a similar height of "backs," it is reasonably concluded that henceforth much larger returns will be made, and considerably greater profits realised. Undoubtedly, it is an exceedingly encouraging fact that the whole of this valuable range of mines has been secured to an influential company, modest enough in its pretensions as to the amount at which the property has been capitalised (15,000*l.*); the working capital is about 4000*l.*, an amount deemed by those best able to judge fully ample to successfully complete the many important new works now in course of active progress. It should, perhaps, also be mentioned that up till now the property has been in private hands, and that one of the principal owners retains a very substantial interest in the present company, taking an active part in its local management.

The statutory meeting of shareholders was held at the account-house on the mines on Wednesday.

Mr. GEORGE BATTERS in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries,

The CHAIRMAN said—You are aware that this is the statutory meeting, called in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament. The chief object the framers of that Act must have had in view in rendering it compulsory that a statutory meeting should be held within four months after the inauguration of the company is that the directors should give an account of their stewardship, and to surrender their charge into the hands of the shareholders. The directors of this company, I am sure, would be very happy to resign their position, leaving it in the hands of the shareholders re-elect them, or otherwise. Although the period of their stewardship has been short in point of time, nevertheless they had done great things—great things in having been so fortunate as to secure the services of men in the management of this undertaking that are likely to realise the best possible results, bringing a considerable amount of skill and experience to bear on the important task they had undertaken in working these mines. We have secured the services of a very able superintendent, Mr. Blenkiron, who has an extensive knowledge of mining peculiar to this district; we have also fortunately secured the services of Capt. Williams, who has had a life-long experience in lead mines—his whole life has been devoted to this class of enterprise, having from a working miner raised himself up to the position he now holds, and the experience we have had of Capt. Williams must lead us to be perfectly satisfied with his services. In addition to this, we have a very excellent secretary in Mr. Layington, and the business in London, to say the least, is economically managed. Certainly the directors are not overpaid, for I think the sum paid to them of 60*l.* per annum a merely nominal sum; and the secretary and our agents are not overpaid. They are paid in this way—if the mines be a success, that which is small in the beginning will be increased in the future as the profits shall be increased. (Hear, hear.) As to the inauguration of the company there is not much to be said; but this I may say, the vendor, Mr. Hanley Hutchinson, who sold the mines to the company for a very nominal sum, takes a large interest in shares. The total sum for these very extensive mines, including smelting works, dressing machinery, appliances of almost every kind necessary to carry out an extensive business, is only 11,000*l.* Times were very inauspicious when this little enterprise—little as to capital, but great as to its operations and prospects of success—was introduced; but after consulting Mr. Hutchinson it was decided to issue 3000 shares, which is considered sufficient to carry out the necessary trials, and work the property in a fair miner-like and reasonable way. The cash sum left in hand was 4000*l.* on the issue of the 3000 shares. Up to the present time we have paid three cost-sheets, amounting to 800*l.*, although our agents have had directions not to raise any lead, but to drive on the exploratory levels, laying open the mines solely with the view to place them in a condition of remunerative stability before commencing making returns. No less than 40 tons of lead are now on the floors, which will realise a sum very nearly the amount paid in the exploratory operations—the whole of that ore has been obtained from drivages alone. Although this little company was started when times were most inauspicious, some important discoveries have been made at a much earlier period than we could have looked for. Already in the 20 cross-cut west a lode has been intersected, and when cut stones of ore were only seen, but the vein presented a very promising appearance, and before not more than a fathom or two had been driven a course of ore was cut 5 in. wide nearly solid lead, and during the last few days it has opened out, now being 1 ft. wide. The agents did not expect to find the lode to value until it had been driven upon for at least some 10 or 15 fathoms, but the vein appears to be dipping towards them, and from all appearances we are now entering upon a run of valuable ore ground. In the opposite direction Mr. Hutchinson had a great course of ore for something like 80 to 90 fathoms in length. The cross-cuts at the 20, both north and south, are being continued where a number of other veins must, of necessity, be intersected, nearly the whole of which have proved very rich in the levels above. One great feature of importance is the sinking of the engine-shaft to get under a course of ore, worth (as valued by the agents) fully 50*l.* per fathom. That shaft is now down about 9 fms., and it is the intention of the management to sink another 11 fms., and then to drive out cross-cuts to intersect the lodes again north and south, which are running east and west, and coming under the ground which has gone down so valuable in the engine-shaft. This main point cannot be available for returns for at least six months, and to successfully accomplish it ample provision has been made, as I have already stated, by cash in hand, irrespectively of any returns of lead. It is now a matter of certainty that good returns must be made even from driving the levels and from carrying out the exploratory works. Another main point is the driving the principal horse level westward. That level has been cleared up, and is now being driven on the course of the famous Pringap vein several feet in width in places, now producing good lead in the sole of the level, and opening a splendid course of ore. The important feature in driving this level is this—that it is going into whole ground, and there is a distance upon its course of no less than one mile to drive before the boundary of the property is reached. The value of this level can be imagined when it is known—as demonstrated from the workings eastward—it had given the mine prosperous life in the present historic times of at least 80 years, and in pre-historic times for centuries. Comparatively little has been done under the horse level upon any of the several lodes which have been so successfully worked above that point. Thus it will be seen that a new mine, or a series of new mines, will be opened up in driving this horse level on Pringap vein westward. Another mine will also be opened up when the engine-shaft or sump is down to the depth to which I have alluded. An equally important feature is doubtless the driving of the Perseverance level, by which the whole of the western part of the property will be unwatershed, which it is fairly and reasonably believed will give the mine as long and remunerative a life in the future as it has had in the past. Not only is this western point one of vast importance, but there are also the eastern mines, which are unwatershed by the Eagle level, which is something like certainly one mile from the Sun vein. The Sun vein is unwatershed by the Eagle level, which is 60 fms. deeper than any working in that part; so that the eastern section bids fair to be of equal importance to the western part, as may be imagined when the fact is stated that the whole of this eastern ground can be worked dry. It will be necessary to sink a shaft from the present horse-level for the purposes of ventilation; but the cost would be comparatively small. The attention of the management would be directed to this eastern part as soon as the levels can be cleared and re-led with iron rails, which were now in course of being done. The stratification of the mines was a beautiful limestone, holding down to an almost unknown depth, similar to that in which most of the productive mines in Yorkshire were found. The advantage of mines in this regular stratified ground has been proved in the regular courses of ore that have been so profitably wrought here and in the neighbourhood, and the

indications leave no doubt whatever that the many veins possessed will gradually increase in richness in depth. It is intended to carry on the whole of the works in a miner-like manner—that is to say, not to force returns, or pay dividends until they can be, at least, well maintained if not augmented. (Hear, hear.) I will repeat that it is our purpose to work this magnificent property so as to secure the most permanent advantage to the shareholders, and not to take away the riches until it can be done at the greatest possible profit. (Hear, hear.) The lead is found in a very pure form, costing only a few shillings per ton to dress; and, when dressed, the best is made of the produce by the efficient smelting works on the company's property. As to returns, our agents have stated quite enough—those who have just accompanied me underground and inspected only a few of the many points, have seen sufficient to satisfy even the merest tyro in mining that we possess a very valuable property; and I am sure Mr. Hutchinson, the vendor, will rejoice in our success quite as much as we do ourselves, for it must be a source of gratification to any gentleman selling a property to find the purchasers have such solid reasons to be pleased with their bargain. (Hear, hear.) As to the past history of the mine I need say nothing; what interests us far more is the future; what interests us far more than what had been taken away is what has been left. We believe in the future—we have the best reason for doing so; we believe we shall have much greater returns and more cheaply than hitherto, leaving a larger margin of profit. We are in a strong position as far as finance is concerned, inasmuch as we have 1000 shares unissued. Supposing in the future it should be necessary those shares will be offered *pro rata* to the shareholders, and will, no doubt, command a very substantial premium, but the present working capital, irrespectively of any returns whatever, is ample for all purposes for at least the next 12 months, and to carry out the different exploratory and other work either in actual progress or contemplated. It is worthy of remark that this company has only 3000 issued shares (1000 being held in reserve), while the other large-producing mines held by companies, such as Van, is divided into 15,000 shares, and Roman Gravel and Tankerville into 12,000. Pateley Bridge Mines are in the very modest number of 3000—the enterprise has been formed and will be conducted in a fair commercial spirit, and those who do not sell their shares will, I am persuaded, reap much larger profits than those who from necessity or other causes may dispose of their interest upon any advance in market value. All I have now to say is the directors place their resignation in your hands, and if you should elect to replace us in our position you may rest perfectly satisfied that no effort shall be spared to promote in every way the permanent prosperity of your really valuable mines. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. G. LANE said he was perfectly satisfied with the property, and equally so with the legitimate manner in which it was being worked. He firmly believed it would prove a most profitable enterprise. It had been founded upon a most legitimate basis, and there could be no doubt that those who had secured an interest would never have reason to regret it. The directors now retiring had, he knew, conducted every detail with a due regard to economy, and certainly there was every prospect of a substantial success. He had much pleasure in proposing that Messrs. Hanley, Hutchinson, George Batters, John Carr, and Albert Kitching, the retiring directors, be re-elected.

Mr. ALERS HANKEY seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, having appropriately acknowledged the vote, stated that he had had great experience in lead mining, extending over the greater part of his life, and he must confess that he had never been connected with any enterprise that had given him such satisfaction as at such an early stage of its existence had—at least to his mind—so pointedly indicated a successful and prosperous future.

The following report was then submitted:—
Pateley Bridge, - Charles Williams, Sept. 23: New Discovery: The vein in the cross cut north in the 10 west from engine-shaft is 4 ft. wide, and worth 35¢ per cubic fathom for lead ore. The stipes east and west of rise have improved, worth at present about 24¢ per fathom for lead ore.—Gulf: The part of this vein that we are carrying is 6 ft. wide, and producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In the cross-cut west in the 20 the vein has very considerably improved, being from 3 ft. to 4 ft. in width, carrying a leader of lead ore on the north wall from 10 in. to 12 in. of nearly pure metal, worth from 32¢ to 40¢ per fathom, and likely to improve. The east cross-cut also in the 20 to cut Fiddling, Sir Thomas, and other veins is being proceeded with by full force of hands. The ground in the end is of a congenial nature for producing lead ore, and I hope to cut the first vein next month. The south-west cross-cut is without any material change to notice, beyond the ground becoming a little more sparry, indicating our approaching a vein.—Engine-shaft: This shaft is in regular course of sinking under the 20, no change in the ground.—Pringap: The vein is 6 ft. wide, yielding little ore ground, fair progress.—Blue Rig: Very strong vein, yielding stones of ore, but not to value. We have 100 bins of ore ready for smelting, worth 460¢. All machinery through out the mine working efficiently, and the dressing of ore is being proceeded with regularly.

Mr. F. W. MANSELL said as the firm which he represented had upon the best obtainable evidence introduced this property to the favourable notice of their clients, he had taken the opportunity of inspecting it for his own personal satisfaction, and it afforded him considerable gratification to be able to state from what he himself had just seen underground, which was as nothing when contrasted with the exceedingly numerous points in operation that would fully occupy at least two days to examine, such was the magnitude of the workings, but he had seen sufficient to warrant him in saying that upon a little further judicious development the Pateley Bridge Mines would soon rank foremost among our most profitable lead mines at present before the public.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if there was any doubt about the Perseverance level draining the western ground?—Mr. HUTCHINSON said there could be no reason to doubt but that the Perseverance level would drain the western mine in a similar way to what had taken place in the eastern ground. Some of the veins had been tested for a short distance below the horse level, and were very productive. A great many of the veins had been worked to some extent above the horse level. Before the Perseverance level had been driven 80 fms. he had no doubt the whole of the western ground would be unwatered, and some of the productive veins intersected; that would be about 60 fms. below the horse level, opening out a new mine altogether that would take 60 years to exhaust.

Mr. F. W. MANSELL said it appeared to him that one important point at present in progress was the sinking of the pump, as the lode had gone down in the bottom worth 50¢ per fathom, and enquired how long it would take to sink to the intended depth of 20 fms. deeper and put out the cross-cut to the vein?

Mr. BLINKKIN estimated it would take 18 months.

Mr. F. W. MANSELL said he had broken some very fine stones of solid lead from the Pringap vein, and asked what value had been put upon it?

Mr. BLINKKIN said that no value had been put upon it.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Blenkin if he were satisfied with the progress the several workings were making, and with the discoveries made?

Mr. BLINKKIN was more than satisfied, as every point had proved a great deal better than he had expected, and, from present appearances, the mine generally would soon look considerably better than now.

Mr. MANSELL asked if Mr. Blenkin had expected the course of ore just discovered in the 20 fm. level west?—Mr. BLINKKIN replied in the negative; the ore had been intersected long before it was expected. It was evident the ore in the Pringap vein had been left in the sole of the level, but that it had been followed to some extent upwards.

Capt. WILLIAMS, in reply to a question, stated that there was at least a mile upon the course of the Pringap vein within the company's boundary. He regarded this accidental discovery as of great importance. Mr. Blenkin mentioned that they had reached ore in the 20 fm. level west some considerable distance before it had been anticipated.

Mr. MANSELL asked if from the present appearances of the discovery in the 20 west there was any reason to doubt its continuance. As far as he was able to judge, it promised to be a continuous course of ore.—Capt. WILLIAMS said he had no doubt whatever on that point, and his opinion was confirmed by the fact that a winze had gone down rich, and left rich some 7 fathoms in advance of the present end, proving that there was at least that distance of ore ground ahead of them.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said that at the time that winze had been sunk great difficulty was encountered from the water, but that difficulty had now been entirely and permanently removed.

Mr. MANSELL suggested that as the set was of such magnitude whether it would not be desirable to divide it into two companies.

The CHAIRMAN said that the company held ground enough for two or three companies, but at any rate for the present he should like to see the property kept intact, especially as the company had ample capital for all requirements. While upon this point, he might mention that he had omitted to state previously, that Mr. Hutchinson had secured the Duke's ground, which extended for some miles beyond the company's present lease, and although he (the Chairman) had certainly no authority to state that Mr. Hutchinson would make that over to the present company, he had no doubt that in some sudden impulse of generosity he would do so.

Mr. HUTCHINSON remarked he could not exactly promise that, but that ground certainly ought to be worked by this company, because two levels had been driven in most productive ground. No doubt there was a very great deal of valuable ground that had not been worked by any horse level, but simply from the surface.

The CHAIRMAN said that the company were greatly indebted to Mr. Hutchinson in many ways, and too much could not be said in his favour.

Mr. A. KITCHING had much pleasure in proposing that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr. Blenkin and Capt. Williams for the able manner in which they had so far opened out the mine and carried out the duties which they had been entrusted.

Mr. MANSELL begged most heartily to second that proposition, and to tender them his personal thanks for the information they had afforded him while underground. The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. BLINKKIN having thanked the meeting for the vote, stated that they would continue to do their utmost. They had complete confidence in the mine, and it had already more than realised their expectations, and they hoped shortly to bring it into a still more prosperous state. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. CARR proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hutchinson, and also to Mr. Hilton Hutchinson, for their local attention to the company's interests.

The proposition was duly seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said that for nearly 44 years he had paid the men in that office, and he took the present opportunity to state that he was very much pleased to meet the gentlemen present, who were now his co-shareholders in the mines. As he had already said, he had, with the exception of only about two men he, paid the men for nearly 44 years, and his father for 40 years previously. The property had been in the hands of the family for 100 years. He thanked his co-shareholders

for the vote just recorded. It was his pleasure to look after the shareholders' interest, and no less his duty; their interest was his, and all he could say was he believed the mines would prove very successful. He would not say one word more than he actually thought for ten thousand times more than the company had paid him. He thanked the mine would prove a great success. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KITCHING proposed that the best thanks of the shareholders be accorded to the Chairman for the full and satisfactory statement he had made as to the position and prospects of the mine.

The proposition was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the shareholders for the great honour they had done him; it had been a work of great pleasure to him to be present to-day, and to be associated with Mr. Hutchinson and his mines. There could be no doubt that they would soon meet under much more favourable auspices, rejoicing in the receipt of large dividends. He had had the pleasure of giving his friends, perhaps, a larger amount in dividends from metallic mining—both iron and lead—than almost any other man, and he thought this little Yorkshire company would quickly prove that it possessed a property of which none need be ashamed, as the time might not be far distant when such results would be realised as to make the Pateley Bridge Lead Mines the most remunerative.

The meeting then separated.

During a conversation which took place subsequent to the meeting, it was mentioned by the executive that should the mines continue to open up throughout the year as had been the case during the first three months, it may reasonably be expected that, at a cost of 600¢ to 700¢ per month, 100 tons of pig-lead can be returned monthly, of the gross value of 2200¢, equal to an annual profit of 18,000¢.

WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held on Friday, at the offices, Lime-street—The Earl of DEVON (Chairman) presiding.

The report stated that since the opening of the Ravensglass and Eskdale Railway, on May 24, increased deliveries of ore had been made. The sales effected in the half-year had been less than formerly, owing to the fact that in anticipation of the early opening of the railway it became undesirable to cart more than sufficient for completing existing contracts. The average price realised for the ore delivered was 17s. 3d. per ton. The reserves were stated by the manager to have increased during the half-year. About 2000¢ was due to the Ravensglass and Eskdale Railway Company on account of shares, and it was proposed to apply a further 5000¢ to the purposes of the railway. This was necessary for the proper equipment of the line.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the depressed state of the iron market had presented very considerable difficulties to the directors, who had done all they could to reduce the cost of production and the rate of transmission of ores to those persons from whom they had received orders. The railway would prove greatly to the advantage of the company. They regarded the production of the mines as satisfactory, and the reserves had considerably increased as compared with the preceding half-year. They ventured to think the property of the company rested on a sound basis.

Col. E. BROOSHOOT and Mr. T. B. FORWOOD criticised the report and accounts.

Mr. COPLAND (a director) said it was the unanimous custom to regard as reserves what had been proved to be in mines. They had never yet had the opportunity of paying a dividend, owing to the difficulty of carting the ore to the Furness Railway. He then proceeded to show that at the present low price of ore, and with the Ravensglass and Eskdale Railway brought up to the mines, they realised a profit of 3s. 6d. per ton.—Dr. TREWHELLA (another director) followed on the same side.

The CHAIRMAN said he was one of the original directors of the company, and he gave his name to the prospectus on the authority of statements, which he readily admitted were very exaggerated, of engineers who he had been informed were very respectable and experienced men.

Col. BROOSHOOT then withdrew his amendment, and the original resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Messrs. J. Jennings and T. B. Hall) and the retiring auditors (Messrs. D. S. Derry and H. M. Leslie) were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated.

WESTERN ANDES MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, on Thursday, at the offices of the company, King-street, Cheapside. The CHAIRMAN of the board of directors presided.

Mr. THOMAS JERVIS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting, which were duly confirmed. The report of the directors was also read.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, the directors are very happy to see you again at this the second annual meeting of the company. They are happy because the accounts they have to lay before you show the continued prosperity of the mine. The figures for the year, as you have heard, show you that the profits are sufficient, with the amount brought forward from last year, to allow of the payment of a 20 per cent. dividend. The directors recommend this distribution, and later you will be asked to confirm it. The directors, of course, do not expect in any cross-cut, or in any other place, to find nuggets of gold or silver, or in any corner commands of rubies; but at the same time they feel convinced that the mine there is sufficient metal to insure to this company dividends equal to the present dividends—at all events, they feel confident that it will produce very good dividends. Under these circumstances we have very little to say to you beyond what you have in the accounts. The only information I can give you is with reference to the profits of the first month of 1875-76, which amount to 1600¢. That shows, I am happy to say, the continued prosperity of the mine. Then, gentlemen, the directors feel that this mine ought to be conducted most frugally, and that every expense that possibly could be put to current accounts should be so debited. Hence they feel—and they believe you will share that feeling—that the dividends paid to you have been honestly earned, and that they can have pleasure in recommending them to your adoption. (Hear, hear.) There is one item to which I would particularly allude, and that is an item in the balance sheet of 1873-74 of 496¢, 18s. for new works. On reference to the accounts for 1874-75, you will find that the item is reduced to 176¢. The directors feel that the cost of all new works should be absolutely charged to current expenses, they have in 1874-75 so charged them, and thus they have reduced the item standing in the preceding accounts at 496¢ out of the current expenses to 176¢. Therefore the accounts, as I have said before, convey an absolutely just and proper idea of the exact state of the mine. Now, if you to-day confirm this recommendation of the directors, you will receive this year (1874-75) dividends amounting to 20 per cent., while last year you received 27 per cent. dividends, making for the two years a return of 47 per cent. upon the capital invested in the company. The fact of the dividend being rather more last year than this is to be accounted for by the capital not being all paid up in the former period. This year it is all paid up, and therefore the dividend is upon the full amount of that capital. It is not every mine that, at the end of the second year of its existence, is in a position to enable the Chairman of the board of directors to tell the shareholders that they have had 47 per cent. return upon the capital they put into the concern. And, independently of the 47 per cent. paid in dividends, we have put by 8000¢ to the reserve fund. (Cheers.) The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. ROBINSON: You say, Sir, that there are prospects of good dividends; you do not say for what period.—The CHAIRMAN answered that mines were always speculative things. All that the directors could say was that they had every reason to believe that the dividends would be continued. They could not see into the bowels of the earth, but they could see a strong probability of the continuance of those dividends.

A SHAREHOLDER: What are you going to do with the preliminary expenses?

The CHAIRMAN: We are going to write them off against the reserve fund.

We recommend that the sum of 4000¢ be added to the reserve fund, but at the same time we recommend that the reserve fund be debited with the preliminary expenses. We are anxious that only the dry cost of the property should appear against the company.

Another SHAREHOLDER: Is there any sum in the directors' minds which they have fixed as the limit to the reserve fund?—The CHAIRMAN: No; it is entirely in the hands of the shareholders. But I may say that considering the great distance at which our property is situated, and the many contingencies there are, we do not think we have yet arrived at the sum that should form the reserve fund.

Mr. BROOKES had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and in doing so pointed out that with the amount set aside as a reserve fund the net profits of the company during the two years of its existence equalled 53 per cent. of its capital.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. PRYCE had much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors for their able and successful management of the company's affairs, and for the clear and explicit manner in which the position and prospects of the mine had been set forth in the report and accounts. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution, on being seconded, was duly carried.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the compliment on behalf of himself and colleagues, the proceedings terminated.

WHEAL PEEVOR MINING COMPANY.

CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

The special meeting for electing a resident agent in the room of Capt. W. Pryor, who had signified his intention to resign, was held on the mine, on Monday.—Mr. T. PRYOR in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to his circular of Sept. 9, said: I stated that there had been a difference of opinion between Captain James and the resident agent, in consequence of the former having stated that it was his intention to suspend operations in the mine. This was the bone of contention, but Captain James has denied having made the statement in a manner which, in my opinion, is neither courteous nor gentlemanly. I am not sure that he has not committed a gross libel upon me in the remarks that he has made, but that is a matter which will be gone into at the proper time. You will recollect that at the last meeting, in July, Capt. James stated that there was not a weak point in this mine, and yet after this there was a correspondence between him and Mr. Ward relative to the stopping of the mine, although not the slightest reference was made to it at the meeting a few days previously. Things had gone so far that when I met Capt. James on the mine, on July 29, I told him that the mine should not stop unless it was sanctioned by a special meeting of the shareholders. On that day Capt. James had been underground and instructed the men to get up their stuff before day-break, as he should on that day the down the mine to see, and I must uphold my father in not supporting such an illegal and inequitable act towards the general body of shareholders. This might suit the

manager, who sold out nearly the whole of his shares at high prices, and who now holds an insignificant interest in the mine, but it is a very serious matter to myself and friends that the mine should be stopped in this manner, in the face of the fact that it seems to me that there must be some ulterior object in all this which time, perhaps, will unravel. Again, because my father was unable to fall in with the views of the managing agent, Capt. James, without any authority, said he would give him notice of discharge. But I contend that Capt. James had no such power, because both he and Capt. W. Pryor were appointed by the shareholders, and, therefore, subject only to be dealt with by them at a meeting. The rumour, however, that the mine was to be stopped reached the ears of Sir Frederick Martin Williams; then the mine was examined by Capt. Josiah Thomas on behalf of the shareholders, and this was followed by a letter from Sir Frederick Williams to the manager, in which he said, "Unless the mine is effectually worked and explored, and the covenants of the sett most strictly complied with, I shall be compelled, without further notice, to exercise my right of re-entry, and to take such other steps as may be deemed advisable for the protection of my interests." This was the stopping of the mine, the discharge of an agent and the appointment of another, man with five shares had as much right to be heard upon these matters as one who held a thousand, but if they were to be governed by such arbitrary means no small shareholder would be safe.

Capt. JAMES was informed, in answer to an enquiry, that up to that moment Capt. W. Pryor had not resigned, and that proxies had been sent in by Mr. Ward representing 1007 shares; Mr. James's proxies for 21 shares were invalid, there being no date on the adhesive stamp.

The CHAIRMAN desired to bring a personal matter before the meeting. Capt. James had charged him with having issued a circular calculated to mislead and deceive the shareholders. That was very strong language to make use of, but Capt. James was willing to withdraw it if there the matter should rest, and nothing further should be said about it, but if it was not withdrawn then he must take means to protect himself from accusations of that kind. Really and truly Capt. James had charged him with telling a direct falsehood, and he was not prepared to rest quietly under such a charge as that.

Capt. JAMES denied that he had ever made such a statement, and it was, therefore, absurd to call men to say otherwise. He had always been acting under instructions from a large shareholder—a gentleman representing 1750 shares. In all his correspondence with Mr. Ward he had always endeavoured to set him right on the various points on which he had been consulted, and to lay the prospects of the mine fairly before him. Mr. Ward had told him over and over again that if the mine could not be worked without making calls he would cease working it altogether. When he had received a letter from Mr. Ward he had invariably complied with that gentleman's views. The correspondence would show that he never proposed to stop the mine, but at the same time if Mr. Pryor thought it worth while to call men who might have been instructed to say certain things respecting him—Oh, oh! and hisses—he was quite welcome to do so. The speaker continued: Mr. Pryor has referred to my having sold out my shares, and retaining but a very small interest in the mine. It is true that I held 75 shares here, some of which I had bought before I came in, and some after. It is true, also, that I sold out until I had reduced the number to seven, but I never thought of doing so until I found that Mr. Pryor, in connection with Mr. Mitchell, had been selling a large number of the mine were reported in the papers from time to time, no doubt from interested motives. The shares had been sold for 1½, and then these two gentlemen sold to Mr. Ward a pretty large number. The shareholders receded to 5¢, and I found that against my wish, inclination, and advice Mr. Ward was quite prepared to support the market.

The CHAIRMAN: I am in a position to prove by the testimony of several men working in the mine that on July 28 Capt. James distinctly said the mine should stop. I take it that these men are as capable of telling the truth as anyone in this room, and until they are proved to be untruthful no reflections ought to be cast upon them. With regard to the question of the shares, it was quite true that I sold some when they were 7¢ or 7½, or 10¢ a share. I then held 350, which was a very large interest, and I held them on when others were relinquishing both in and out of the county. They cost me a large sum of money, and when they were up to 7½ 10s. I mentioned to Capt. James that I proposed selling some of them, but his reply was that they were sure to go up to 10¢. I, however, sold them to a Stock Exchange broker, and they indirectly got into the hands of Mr. Ward. But I did not sell them to him. When they were down to 5¢ I instructed a friend of mine to buy all he could get, with the result that I got 60, all of which came indirectly from Capt. James, the manager, who had transferred them to others for that purpose, so that I think I have some cause of complaint against Mr. Ward, because they had been great friends for about 20 years, and had been present much unpleasantness might have been avoided, and satisfactory explanations given.

Capt. K. PRYOR said they did not know what representations had been made to Mr. Ward to induce him to take the course he had. Perhaps, if that gentleman heard the whole facts he might be induced to change his views very materially.

The meeting then went off into a discussion upon the condition of the pitwork before and after the appointment of Capt. James, the main points in dispute having reference to the adit pole, and the pole at the 30. There was a great divergence of opinion as to the relative abilities as managers of Capt. James, the present, and Capt. Edmund Rogers, the late manager, but eventually the discussion was brought back to the starting point by

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JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal.

ground for stoping. This level west is worth 120' per fathom, in easy ground, which is going back by the side of the workings on the north lode, and we think may be altogether so if the workings in the 75 east, a winze now sinking in the bottom, will prove this, in which the lode is worth from 180' to 200' per fathom. Now we have communicated from the 65 to the middle level we have resumed driving the 55 east, which we hope soon to get into the run of ore ground. The 53 east, on the counter lode lately re-opened, presents a more promising appearance, where we hope to make some discovery. We are making good progress with the

NORTH POOL.—W. C. Vivian, F. Clymo, Sept. 23: The road maintains its width of 8 ft., but we are now carrying a portion of about 5 ft. The reason for this is that the country rock on the south side is easier for driving, and of a more congenial nature for copper. It is worth noticing that the caunter branches,

level east of shaft. In the 10 west the lode is getting into nice grades of ore; we have a good mixture of lead ore along the bottom and for 2 ft. up the end, this appears to be the top of a bunch of ore as it does not reach the top of the level. The lode in the 30 altogether looks better than it has done since we commenced, and I hope we shall soon get into something good.

[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED COAL.—The novelty of the invention of Messrs DANVERS and LANTON, of Ealing and Hoxton, consists of the use of farina, or starch, in the manufacture of artificial fuel, or consolidated coal, without water, the starch being boiled in tar or other mineral or vegetable oil; also in the melting

general meeting, to issue 2000 shares at 10s. each, and as far as possible *pro rata* to present holders. This will place the company in a good financial position, and supply ample capital to carry on important tutwork operations, which are expected shortly to lead to good results. The regular returns of this mine, we understand, left a profit last month. The report this week states that another branch has been cut in the 90 cross-cut south, which looks well for the levels ahead.

THE IRON TRADE (Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Friday Evening, Sept. 24.—We report an advance of 6d. per ton in the price of g.m.b. iron on the Glasgow Exchange this week. This day week the closing price was 88s. 6d.; this

THE IRON TRADE (Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Friday Evening, Sept. 24.—We report an advance of 6d. per ton in the price of g.m.b. iron on the Glasgow Exchange this week. This day week the closing price was 65s. 6d. This afternoon's market left off 67s. sellers, showing the advance. We quote makers No. 1 iron as follows:—Gartsherrie, 78s.; Coltness, 85s.; Calder, 78s.; Langloan, 78s.; Summerlee, 68s.; Monkland, 78s.; f.o.b. Glasgow: Glengarnock, 71s.; Eglington, 66s.; f.o.b. Ardrossan: Shotts, 78s. f.o.b. Leith: Kennel, 65s. f.o.b. BoNESS. Our market continues firm, and for all kinds of good iron there is a fair demand. The manufacturing trade flags most where low qualities are made, hence best Staffordshire and Shropshire bars are in better demand on this market than any other quality, and there has been considerable orders coming in from Snesdhill and Millington's boiler plates at full rates. Orders for sheets and hoops are plentiful, and there is more business doing in nail-roads for export.

The tin plate market continues quiet. The demand this week is perhaps a little weaker. This, however, may be owing to the near advent of the quarterly meeting, when perhaps buyers expect something may turn up to their advantage. We believe that the market for tin-plates will be better at Quarter-day than it is now, and, as stated last week, it is not at all improbable that referrals will be passed at the quarterly meeting to reduce the make considerably. Resolutions to our producing centers, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Warrington enjoy a greater amount of preference than any other place, and the bulk of the tin plate trade comes from the whole, even here, is flat and inanimate. The noted Yorkshire houses trade steadily at work, and obtain full list rates both for bars and their famed specialities.

The Shropshire smelters, particularly Lillishall and Madeley Wood, have a ready market in Sheffield and Staffordshire for all their produce. The West Coast smelters complain of the demand, and, as a rule, are stacking pigs. In Northamptonshire, the stocks are increasing considerably at Heyford, diminishing at Stowe, and the famous old Wellinborough brand goes steadily into consumption as fast as it is made. In Scotland the attenuated stocks stiffen prices, and both makers' iron and mixed numbers are slightly in the ascendant on the Glasgow market.

The demand for pig-iron has been losing much of its force since last Tuesday has improved, but the manufacturing trade in this important district is in a depressed condition. The orders for rails are few and small, and this department of the trade is most unsatisfactory.

The smelters in North Wales are disposing of large quantities of best pig-iron to Staffordshire and Shropshire; but the general complaint is that, in face of the unfavourable labour market, they are working without a profit.

We are now getting very near to Quarter day, and our subscribers will like to know what we think of prices for next quarter. We have no hesitation in saying that there will be no change. There can be no reduction in price, this is quite certain, though we are not at all sure that there will be any increase, as at this time manufacturers with the recent advance in wages can scarcely hold their own, any official advance in price would be impracticable at present rates. The Belgians are invading our markets for common iron, and as long as the present unfavourable

Messrs. James and Shakspeare—COPPER: Furnace material has been without transactions, importers still holding out for figures beyond the actual market values. Not much trade has transpired in Chili bars, although rumours were constantly afloat of large purchases in this description. There is no doubt, however, that the quotations offer an inducement to buyers to supply themselves rather freely therewith; but such is the apathy in the trade that no one apparently cares to provide for more than daily requirements, and hence, with comparatively good deliveries per month, we have to note a dull and dragging market. Australian sorts are steady, but there is not much business doing. English is likewise quiet, and smelters are apparently willing to book orders for manufactured on slightly easier terms.—**TIN:** English is dull, but firm, and smelters will only sell at our list quotations. Foreign descriptions continue in good request; the transactions during the week, both in Australian and Straits, having again been on a large scale, and causing a further rise in about 2s. per cwt. The quantity of the latter sort now afloat is rather small, and it is thought that some for delivery next month have still to be covered in, holders are asking top values, and will not sell sparingly therewith.—**LEAD** has not been quite so active, but prices are well maintained, and purchases can only be effected at full rates.—**QUICKSILVER:** In this article we have to note a further advance of 40s. per bottle. The quotation, however, remains nominal, and each order is a matter of special negotiation.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—COPPER: There was little business reported in this article during the greater part of the week, importers being unwilling to accept less than \$27. for good ordinary brands on spot, while buyers offered only \$17., at which price orders for considerable quantities were in the market. During the last two days, however, some holders have met the demand, and a moderate business has taken place in bars, at \$17. to \$17. 10s. Manufactured copper has not been much enquired for; some orders for India sheets have been placed at 94d.—TIN: This article has again improved in value, and large transactions have taken place from day to day. Straits has advanced about 30s. and Australia 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. above the former quotations. The quotations for English continues neglected.—SPELTER and LEAD are rather firm.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—COPPER: The demand has been very sluggish, since the arrival of the last charters, and prices have fallen now from the highest quite 40s. per ton. The importers are not disposed, however, to quit their holdings at present values, which leave them a loss on prime cost, and such demand as exists is supplied by the dealers, who apparently look for lower quotations later on. For manufactured, both in copper and metal, there is a very active demand, and prices are advanced in the week 40s. for the former, and 30s. for the latter. There has been an active demand again, and prices have advanced in the week 40s. for Straits, and 30s. for Australian. —SPELTER: Prices are maintained: the demand is hardly so active as it has been. On the Continent the market is again active. —QUICKSILVER is advanced almost daily: price for limited quantities is now 14s.

Mr. Murrant—TIN: In foreign a large amount of sales have been reported during the week at improving value, and the tone of the market has been firm. A certain amount of irregularity was, however, observable, continued speculative buying, in the opinion of many, would send the price to 100*l.* In a short time. It will be remembered that it was pointed out in the corresponding sheet to this in August last that a turning point must sooner or later be reached. Meanwhile, the article is still obtainable for forward shipment below cash prices. The reported business is 500 tons Straits and 350 tons Australian, at 85*s.* to 85*s.*, for the Straits and 85*s.* to 85*s.* for the Australian. The market is expected to be made firmer on Tuesday. It is to be presumed that some of the large sales reported are merely speculative operations, as if not stocks would very soon vanish altogether. As it is, such transactions appear to have little or no effect on the market. Beyond the above business but little has been done. It is hoped that the next charters may be small, and a recovery might then be looked for. The sales have been 850 tons of g.o.b.s. and named brands, at 8*l.* to 82*l.* for cash and arrival. —**TIN PLATES** have been in demand, but the market has been so far from profitable that the makers of the present situation a reduction in the make may take place. —**SPELTER** rather dear. —**LEAD** continues firm. —**QUICKSILVER** has improved in value, and is now 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Messrs. French and Smith—COPPER steady.—TIN: There has been more business, and the price of Straits has advanced to 85*s.*; Australian, 83*s.* to 83*l.* 10*s.* —**LEAD:** Firm at our quotations. —**QUICKSILVER:** It is difficult to quote from hour to hour; the price appears advancing.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell—GOLD: All arrivals of gold since our last circular have been taken for export. They comprise 37,000*oz.* pro Aconagua, from the Pacific, and about 271,000*oz.* in bar-gold and coin, by P. and O. steamer Gwallor, from Australia and the East. This vessel brings also 451,000*sovereigns*: 450,000*sovereigns* have been sent into the Bank; and 487,000*„* in *sovereigns*, bar-gold, and American gold coin, have been withdrawn for the Continent, the United States, and South America. The shipments to America amount to about 140,000*„*.—SILVER has been in good demand at 58½*ct.* per *oz.* standard, at which rate the 43,000*lb.* brought by the Aconagua from the Pacific was disposed of. The enquiry is now rather less active, and sales have been effected to-day at 58 11-16*ct.* per *oz.* standard. The Frisla, from New York, brought 15,000*lb.* in dollars and silver; the City of Buenos, also from New York, 87,800*lb.*; and the Copernicus, from the Brazil, 10,000*lb.* in silver and coin.

Under the impression that tin must soon advance, the chief demand in the MINING SHARE MARKET since our last has been for the old tin mines, one or two of which have improved in price. Lead and copper mines have also received a fair amount of attention. The Banca sale of tin—22,900 slabs—will take place on Wednesday. In Cornwall the demand for tin ore is such, we are told, that the smelters are giving 3*l*. to 4*l*. above the standard, which must, therefore, be officially advanced before long.

The mines chiefly dealt in have been Carn Brea, Dolcoath, Roman Gravel, Pateley Bridge, Parys Mountain, Van, Van Consols, Tankerville, South Condurrow, Wheal Grenville, Ladywell, Marke Valley, Great Laxey, Plynlimmon, Wheal Pevor, Prince of Wales, West Chiverton, West Tankerville, and a few others.

314 is worth, we understand, 5 tons of black tin, or 250l. per fm.; this is about 2000 ft. below the surface. Devon Great Consols, 2s. to 2½; the sale of copper ore this month (1320 tons) realised 6215l. 8s. 6d. The 145 east is in a good course of ore, worth 10 tons, or 40l. per fathom. The ledge in Castle's mine, below the 130 east,

is worth 15 tons, or 60¢ per fathom. The aggregate value of the points in operation is 59 tons per fathom. Marke Valley, 3 to 3½, the sale of lead was 365 tons of ore for 1712½ lbs.

Tankerville, 10½ to 11; Watson's shaft is now down 8½ fathoms below the 152, and in a fine course of ore. The stopes in the back of the 152, east and west, are worth in the aggregate 18 tons of lead

ore per fathom. Stopes in the 140 west are worth together 9 tons of lead ore per fathom. West Tankerville, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; the 63 south is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 50 south is holed to mine, and stopes worth 11 ton per fathom. Twenty tons of lead

Parys Mountain, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; the directors have availed themselves of the powers vested in them, and referred to at the last

South Roman travels, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; the annual general meeting called for Thursday was adjourned for a month, in consequence of there not being sufficient shareholders present to form a quorum, according to the Articles of Association. At the adjourned meeting a proposition will be submitted for raising the necessary capital to sink the shaft to the 60 fm. level. The agent considers that 4500*l.* will be required to do this, and of this sum 1500*l.* was offered at the meeting by three shareholders. All, however, will just have an opportunity of participating *pro rata*. The lode when first cut at the 10 was only 18 in. wide, and at the 30 it increased to 14 ft. wide, where it shows every indication of becoming valuable in depth, and it will also intersect or form a junction with the other lodes. Bog, 6*s.* to 8*s.*; Cook's Kitchen, 8*s.* to 9*s.*; East Lovell, 7*s.* to 8*s.*; East Pool, 15*s.* to 16*s.*; Great Lacey, 15*s.* to 16*s.*; Herodasfoot, 3*s.* to 3*s.*; Ladywell, 2*s.* to 3*s.*; Penhalls, 2 to 2*s.*; Pennerley, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; Plymliam, 2*s.* to 3*s.*; Prince of Wales, 3*s.* to 5*s.*

At the West Poldice meeting the accounts showed a loss of 196*l.* on five months' working. The copper ore sold realised 80*½**¢*, tinstuff, 562*¢*. The last month's raising of tin stone sold for 332*¢*. Cathedral, 25*¢*. to 27*¢*. 6*d.*; the lode in the engine-shaft has very much improved. Providence Mines, 2*½* to 3*¢*. Tyllywydd, 20*¢*. to 25*¢*. Bampfyld, 17*¢*. 6*d.* to 22*¢*. 6*d.*. St. Patrick, 20*¢*. to 22*¢*. 6*d.*. New Hendra, 22*¢*. 6*d.* to 25*¢*. Rookhope Valley, 6*¢*. to 8*¢*. South Carn Brea, 30*¢*. to 33*¢*.; we understand a call of 5*¢*. per share will be made at the meeting. South Condurrow, 5*½* to 6*¢*. New Rosenwarne, $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ *¢*; the 67*¢* west is improving; rise above 5*¢*. per fathom; 58 west is a fine end, worth 7*¢*. per fathom. Relistian Consols. $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ *¢*. St. Agnes Consols. 5*½* to 5*¾* *¢*; the 72 west is reported worth 10*¢*. per fathom. Old Tincroft, 4*½* to 4*¾* *¢*. South Crofty, 25 to 27*¢*. South Frances, 5*½* to 7*¢*. Tincroft, 26 to 28. Unity Wood, 12*¢*. 6*d.* to 15*¢*. Van, 25*¢*. to 27*¢*. Van Consols, 1*½* to 2, and in demand. West Basset, 6*½* to 7 *¢*. West Chiverton, 14*½* to 15*½* *¢*. West Frances, 9 to 10. West Maria and Portescue, 4*¢*. to 6*¢*. West Seton, 55 to 60. West Tolgas, 5*½* to 6*½* *¢*. Wharfedale, 24 to 3 *¢*.

Hington Down, 1 to 1½; 265 tons of copper ores brought 924. 18s. 6d. Wheel Grenville, 2½ to 3½; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 3 to 3½. Wheel Peavor, 3 to 3½; the 60, west of shaft, is worth 10½ per fathom; the 48 west, 12½ per fathom; and the prospects of the mine, the agent states, are of a hopeful character. Wheel Uny, 3½ to 3¾. New Chiverton, 6½ to 6¾; the 35 north is worth 5½ per fathom, and the 35 south 5½. Four pitches in back of 35 average 16½ per fathom. On Thursday the mine sold 18 tons of lead for 209½. 17s. Great Wheal Vor, 15s. to 20s.; the accounts for three months to July 31 show a balance against the company of 1181. 13s. 1d. The loss on three months' working was 972. 18s. 10s. Penstruthal, 11s. to 13s.; the lode in Highburrow shaft, below the 46, is worth 25½ per fathom and the 49 west 12½. The sale of tin next week—the produce of a fortnight—is 5 tons.

Javalishares have been weaker, and leave off 13s. to 15s.; a telegram has been received stating that 610 ozs. of gold have been obtained, and that the profit for the month was 1100*l*. Cape Copper 34 to 35; the directors here have declared a dividend of 1*l* per share. St. John del Rey, 390 to 400; the profit for the month of August is 13,400*l*. Don Pedro, $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to par; the loss for the month is 800*l*. Birdseye Creek, 1*l* 2 to 2; Chontales, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Eberhardt and Aurora, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Emma, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Frontino and Bolivia, 20s. to 25s.; Richmond, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1*l*; Sweetland Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. Western Andes, 5 to $\frac{5}{2}$; at the meeting, on Thursday, reported in another column, a further dividend of 8 per cent. was declared, making, with the guaranteed dividend of 12 per cent. already paid, 20 per cent. for the year ending April 30. Out of the surplus profits 4000*l*. was carried to the reserve fund, which now stands at 8000*l*. The directors of the West Prussian Mining Company have declared an interim dividend for the four months during which the company has been in existence at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum upon both the preference and A shares of the company.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been moderately active, a fair amount of business having taken place at comparatively firm quotations. The principal feature has been a demand for the leading tin mines, the rise in the value of that metal having stimulated purchases. Lead mines continue to be in request, shares changing hands at advancing prices. That part of the market generally is quiet for the time being.

In Silver Mines there has been an improving market throughout the week, considerable firmness having been imparted by the favourable cablegram received from the Richmond and the Eberhardt Mines. Richmond shares have, it is understood, been largely purchased to close some long outstanding heavy "bear" accounts, and it is believed a large number of similar purchases have yet to be made. Cablegram received—"Week's run, \$38,000; mine much improved—sunk 20 ft." Doré bars to the value of \$37,000 were forwarded last week for sale. The bullion produced this season amounts to \$559,000, and since the end of February to \$1,081,000. The refinery this season has produced gold and silver to the value of \$593,000, irrespective of the lead.

All the furnaces and machinery connected therewith are reported to be in good order, and the returns should be henceforth proportionate to the means now at command. The winze/sinking in the main lode is down 20 ft. below the 6'0 ft. level, the progress in sinking being at the rate of 14 ft. weekly. Whether the improvement in the mine, cabled on Tuesday, relates to some specific discovery or indicates a general increase in the ore bodies is not yet known. The strike of quartz ore, assaying \$5 in gold is likely to have a very beneficial influence on the future returns, as the quartz is urgently needed as a flux. The quartz bed in the Eureka Consolidated is reported now to assay from \$15 to \$75. There can, therefore, be little doubt that when the same depth is reached on the Richmond side, a like improvement in quality will prevail. The shares close 104.

Eberhardt and Aurora, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$; a cablegram announces that the ore mined in August was 1874 tons; ore on mine and mill dump, 1292 tons; ore milled, 1720 tons; assay value, 21,382 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 12.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton; bullion produced, 16,777 $\frac{1}{2}$; running expenses, 8000 $\frac{1}{2}$; estimated profit, 8777 $\frac{1}{2}$. Capt. Drake also reports, under date Aug. 26, that sufficient stores of all kinds have been provided to last up to May of next year, that the appearances of the mines are favourable, that the mill is working well, and that the general prospects are good. Referring to the accounts, Capt. Drake states that they have been forwarded, giving a correct showing of the condition of the financial affairs of the company up to June 20. Although they do not exhibit the profits which shareholders may desire, yet for the time the mill has been running the showing speaks well for the property, and Capt. Drake has no hesitancy in saying that for the six months ending Dec. 31 there will be a much larger showing. He makes no promise of large dividends, but feels confident that they will have a very fair surplus to forward. Attention is called to the estimate he gave in his report at the commencement of this year, and compares them with his workings to June 30, and feels that what he stated he could do under certain circumstances—if he had had the \$30,000 held by the board at that time—he should have more than verified his statement. The directors have accepted the offer of a member of the board (Mr. Wild) to proceed to Nevada, and confer with Capt. Drake upon the general prospects of the company; immediately upon the receipt of Mr. Wild's report the ordinary half-yearly meeting will be called. Utah, 5s. to 10s.; the adjourned general meeting was held on Tuesday, when, after some discussion and several propositions, it was agreed to further adjourn the meeting to allow Mr. Applegarth to get a report from a reliable agent as to the best thing to be done, it being understood that fresh capital would be forthcoming if so advised. The report appears in another column.

St. John del Rey have declined to 390, 400; the return for the

first section of September, 10 days, being only 14,250 oits., valued at 5522½, yield 9 oits. per ton, a reduction of 1½ oits. on the previous month's yield. Fluctuations in the yield are a matter of course, and would not ordinarily affect the value of the stock were it not that there have been sellers on the market rather than buyers at the moment. The profit for August is estimated at 13,400. Don Pedro, ½ to ¾; the loss for August is 800. The produce for the first division of September is 1100 oits. The telegram reports the discovery of an auriferous lode, which is supposed to be a lode that has not hitherto been worked upon by the present company; the prospects for the future are, consequently, considered good. Port Phillip, ½ to ¾; shares were dealt in at ¼ to 1 on receipt of the telegram reporting the yield for the month ending Sept. 8 at 5 dwts. 8 grs. per ton; the western reef at 6 dwts., and the eastern reef at 12 dwts. per ton. Remittance, 7500; but the slight advance has not been maintained. Chontales, 9-16ths, to 11 16ths; no news from the mine. Javali, ½ to ¾; a telegram received yesterday reports the profit for the past month to be 11000, and the tailings to contain 1 oz. of gold and 3 ozs. of silver to the ton. The stamping machinery must be defective, or the amalgamating process imperfect to admit of this amount of gold escaping with the tailings. Almada and Tiritio, ½ to ¾; Sierra Buttes, 1½ to 1¾. Plumes Eureka, 1½ to 1¾; a meeting of these companies is called for October 7, at which a dividend on the Sierra Buttes shares will be declared. Independence, 1½ to 2½; the new mill was nearly completed at the date of last advices, and the report from the mine is more favourable, several points being opened out where the lode is worth \$4 to \$6 per ton. The location of the North Cliff lode has been registered in the District Courts, and the company's title to this valuable acquisition is now perfect and incontestible. London and California, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; no change at the mine, the stamps are still idle for want of water.

Hydraulic Gold Mine shares have been moderately active during the week, and maintain their value. Sweetland Creek, 2½ to 3½; at date of last advices washing was going on pretty steadily. The quarterly dividend of 2s. per share is payable to-day. Shares are steady and scarce. Birdseye Creek, 1½ to 2½; the superintendent is engaged in putting everything in readiness for the next water season. Washing for the season having ceased, the price of the shares remains as at our last week's quotations. Cedar Creek, ½ to ¾. The only work the agent can do here is to continue the Yankee tunnel, and this he is doing with all the speed he can. Shares have been quiet. Blue Tent, 4½ to 4¾; the agent is making first-rate progress with the ditch, and reports that it will be finished by the end of this month. He has a large force of men on the work, and pressing it on with energy. Oregon, 4 to 4½; work here is progressing well, and no doubt the short ditch will be finished and the claims fitted up for washing by the time mentioned.

In Lead Mines, Van shares have improved to 25, 27; the usual monthly report appears in another column. The mine is looking exceedingly well, and maintains its value. At the four-weeks sale, on Thursday last 500 tons of lead and 150 tons of blende realised 8199½. Pateley Bridge, 6½ to 7½; in another column will be found details of the statutory meeting, held on the mines on Wednesday. The mines are looking very well, several parts having improved. The shareholders attending the meeting expressed themselves very much satisfied with the present condition and future prospects of the property. Van Consols, 1½ to 2½, and in good demand; the new drawing shaft is now nearly completed, which will enable profitable operations to be carried on the lead discovered some 12 months since in this part of the mine. The manager writes confidently as to the best results being achieved at an early date.

South Cwmystwith, 1½ to 1¾; the work of laying open the ore-ground continues to make uninterrupted progress, with very satisfactory results. Wye Valley, 3½ to 4½; a number of the largest shareholders have this week visited the property and carefully examined it at surface and underground. The mine continues to open out in a really astonishing manner, and the stopes in the adit and 10 fm. levels now produce sufficient ore to yield a handsome profit on the working. So rich is the lode in the 10 fm. level that at one point it was estimated by an expert in lead mining present on the occasion to be worth 1000 per fathom. The monthly sale of ore on Wednesday realised an advance of 8s. 6d. per ton. Grogwinion, 3½ to 4½; the sinking of the main shaft towards the deep adit level is making good progress. Llanidloes, 3 to 3½; rapid progress is being made in draining the mine. Sales of ore are expected to be made before Christmas.

Pennerley, 1½ to 1¾; the lode in the 130 is presenting a most encouraging appearance for a run of ore ground. The stopes in bottom of the 70, on Warm Water lode, is worth 3½ tons of lead per fathom, and looking well. At Potter's Pit the winzes still continue of the same value, and promise for a continuance. The mine altogether is presenting a promising appearance. Bog, 4 to 4½; the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 175 has been commenced, and will be pushed on with all speed. The lode in the 175 east is worth 300 per fathom, and promising. Other parts of the mine without much alteration. Port Nigel, 1 to 1½; the shareholders are informed that within the last few weeks the prospects of success have very materially increased. With a view of fairly apportioning the unalloyed shares, and of raising immediate funds for the more extensive development of the property, increasing the dressing machinery, &c., it has been resolved to offer the remaining 2710 shares for subscription. Copper mines have been steady. Cape Copper, 3½ to 4½; the usual quarterly dividend of 11 per share has been declared. New Quebrada 3½ to 3¾; San Pedro, 1½ to 1¾.

Penstruthal, 11s. to 13s.; an excellent report has been received from Capt. Teague, the manager, which appears in its usual place in our columns. There is doubtless a good tin mine opening up here, and it would seem from the report a course of copper ore may be expected also. Cathedral, 25s. to 30s.; the report from the agent is most encouraging, and, judging from his statement, a course of copper of great value is at hand in the engine-shaft.

Subjoined are the closing quotations for the week: Amberton, 1½ to 1¾; Bog, 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 57 to 59; Devon Great Consols, 2½ to 3; Dolcoath, 47 to 48; East Caradon, 1½ to 1¾; East Lovell, 7½ to 8½; East Van, 1 to 1½; Great Laxey, 15½ to 16½; Great Vor, ¼ to 1; Hingston Down, 1½ to 1¾; Marke Valley, 3 to 3½; Pateley Bridge, 6½ to 7½; Parys Mountain, 1½ to 1¾; Pennerley, 1½ to 1¾; Roman Gravel, 11½ to 1¼; Tanterville, 10½ to 10¾; Tincroft, 26 to 27; Van, 25 to 27; Van Consols, 1½ to 2½; West Caradon, 1½ to 1¾; West Chiverton, 15 to 16; West Tankerville, 1½ to 1¾; West Grenville, 2½ to 2¾; Birdseye Creek, 1½ to 2; Blue Tent, 4½ to 4¾; Cape Copper, 3½ to 4½; Cedar Creek, ½ to ¾; Colorado Terrible, 2½ to 2¾; Eberhardt and Aurora, 8½ to 8¾; Emma, 1½ to 1¾; Flagstaff, 1 to 1¼; Foxton, 1 to 1¼; Last Chance, ¾ to 1; New Quebrada, 3½ to 3¾; Oregon, 4 to 4½; Richmond Consolidated, 10 to 10½; San Pedro, 1½ to 1¾; St. John del Rey, 300 to 400; Sierra Buttes, 1½ to 1¾; South Aurora, 3½ to ¾; Sweetland Creek, 2½ to 3½; Teoman, ¾ to ¾; United Mexican, 2½ to 3.

HALIFAX SHARE MARKET (THURSDAY).—The following quotations are from Mr. J. H. Thacker's list:—Halifax and Huddersfield Union Bank, 30; Halifax Joint-Stock Bank, 28; Halifax Commercial Bank, 24½; London and Yorkshire Bank, 7½; John Crossley, 13½; Whitworth and Co., 8½; Eiland Gas, 30; Eastwick Gas, 18½; Bradford Brick and Tile, A, 25; B, 8; Charlestown Brick and Tile, 8; Ripponden Commercial, 13½; Hebbden Bridge Cotton, 10; Yorkshire Boiler Insurance Company, 21s.; Norton Brothers, 8½.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The share market has continued active during the week, with tin shares generally eagerly enquired for. Prices in many instances have advanced from last week's quotations, and close firm at the rise. The tin market during the week has also kept firm, with a large business doing. Smelters are still giving from 3s. to 4s. above the standard, and their agents are all very anxious to buy tin of the mines. An official rise of the standards is daily looked for. It is difficult to understand why the smelters do not officially announce this rise in the standards, instead of making the sale of tin a matter of negotiation. The Banca sale is to be held on Wednesday, when 22,900 slabs are to be offered for sale. We are glad to see Mr. Basset, of Trehid, coming forward advocating the course we have recommended from time to time—the co-operation of mines for purchasing their heavy materials. This is undoubtedly the best course that can be adopted, and must result in the saving of some thousands of pounds per annum to Cornish adventurers if carried into effect judiciously. Mr. Basset also deserves great credit for his liberal offers respecting boring machines, improvements in mining machinery, &c. Better quality coal is the best thing known as yet to improve the duty of Cornish engines. The following are the closing prices:—Carn Brea has advanced to 57½, 60, and have continued in strong demand throughout the week. Cook's Kitchens largely dealt at 9, 9½. In Dolcoath a large business was done at 47, 49, closing about 48. East Pools remained steady at 15½, 16½. East Lovell, 7½, 8½. Killfrith have again become marketable, and are required for at 10½, 12s. 6d. North Bury, 8, 9. Providence, 3, 4. South Carn Brea a little dealt in, and close 25s., 27s. 6d.; the meeting is called for Friday, when a 2s. to 4s. call is expected. South Cornish advanced to 5½, 6, at which close firm. South Croft's moderately dealt in, but close weaker at about 26. South Frances more enquired for at 4, 5. Tincroft largely dealt in at 26½, 27½. West Basset better, 6½, 7. West Betons ran up to 70, but a seller of a few shares

coming into the market they have slightly receded. West Frances firm at 9, 9½. In West Tolgus a few shares changed hands at 60, 62. West Poldice shares were run up by the persevering efforts of a large shareholder to 14, 15; there is nothing doing in them now, however, and they are called 11, 13 at the close. Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 3, 3½. Wheel Uny, 3½, 3¾. Wheel Jane, 4, 4½. Wheel Unity Wood, 10s., 15s. Wheel Owles, 150, 170. Wheel Owles (St. Just), are now about 1700 each.

At CARGILL the 11, east of Doctor's, shaft is being urged on by eight men for the express purpose of getting under the winze and ore ground gone down from the adit east of Bowyer's shaft. This winze is already sunk 4½ fms. in a promising lode, worth ½ ton of lead per fathom. A good course of lead is anticipated by the agents here.

NEW CHIVERTON.—The shaft is down 3½ fms. below the 35, and the lode produced good lead work, and likely to improve. The 35 north is worth 5½ per fm., and the 36 south 6½ per fathom. They have sampled 18 tons of ore. The prospects of the mine continue exceedingly good.—West Briton.

NEW CHIVERTON.—The 35 north is worth 5½ per fathom; the 35 south, 8½ per fathom; rise in 35 south, 7½; 25 south, 5½; four pitches in back of 35 north averaging 10½ per fathom; one pitch in back of 35 south, 7½; and two pitches in back of 15 worth 5½ per fathom. The shaft is down 4 fathoms below the 35. There were sold on Thursday 18 tons of lead ore for 209½ 17s.

COPIAPO AND COQUIMBO RAILWAY.—Advices have been received from the head office that the accounts of the Coquimbo Railway for the half-year ending June 30 were made up, and a dividend has been recommended of 1¼ per share, or at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Dr. Herman Sprengel's improvement in the manufacture of sulphuric acid was patented in 1873, and consists in injecting water in the form of spray into the chambers instead of steam. To effect this a jet of steam escapes from a platinum nozzle at a pressure of about 2 lbs., and blows through the centre of a flowing jet of water by means of an apparatus similar in principle to Herapath's blow-pipe. These jets are let into the side of the chamber at a distance of 40 ft. The advantages gained are economy of fuel, nitric acid, and pyrites. The method has been in use at the works of the Lawes Chemical Manure Company at Barking, and the returns show that a saving of coal to the amount of two-thirds of the quantity formerly burned has been effected—the total saving in steam, nitric acid, and labour during three months, amounting to 5s. per ton of acid of sp. gr. 1.8 made from pyrites. The patents point out that a saving of even 1s. per ton means in this country an annual gain of 50,000.

MECHANICAL PUDDLING.—According to the invention of Mr. F. W. STOKES, of Moor Ironworks, Stockton-on-Tees, a framing above the puddling furnace carries a vibrating table turning on a vertical axis, to which brackets carrying the upper ends of the suspension rods for the rables are fixed. A horizontal shaft carried by the framing has at one end a chain sheave or gearing by which rotary motion is imparted to it, and at the other end, immediately over the centre of the vibrating table, it has a crank connected by a universal joint to connecting rods that actuate the table before mentioned suspension rods of the rables. The horizontal table is vibrated by a worm on the horizontal shaft, in gear with which is a worm wheel on the upper end of a vertical shaft the lower end of which carries a crank that acts on a lever projecting from the axis of the table, and thus imparts a vibrating motion to the latter.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Coal in Nova Scotia—the Pitou Colliery, No. III.; Birmingham and Blakeley Hall Colliery Company; Colliers' Sliding Scale (J. B. Huntington); "A Derbyshire Collier;" Mining in Queensland; Copper Mining on Lake Superior; Chontales and Javali Mines; Richmond Consolidated Mining Company; Cape Copper Mining Company (R. S. Tregold); Proposed Mineral Society (J. H. Collins); Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon (J. H. Collins); Compound Differential Pumping Engine, and the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society (H. Davey); Cornish Steam-Engines; Economical Mining; Mining Progress in Cornwall; Old Mine Burrows; Divining Rod (R. Symons); Lytle's Metallurgical Patents (W. A. Lytle); Nascent Copper Process (J. T. Barnard); Proposed Channel Tunnel Crossing (W. Austin); English Mine Agents, No. III.; Pateley Bridge Lead Mines and Smelting Company (T. Sykes); Stanniferous Elvans of Cornwall—Wheel Jennings; Wheel Uny, and the Late Engineers; East Pool Mine; West Maria and Fortescue.—Cape Copper Mining Company—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Patent Matters, &c.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sept. 13—	Lisburne—Glogfath	10	£18 10 6	Weston, Son, and Co.
—	East Darren	50	18 12 6	ditto
—	Cwmystwith	25	15 8 6	Panther Lead Company.
17—	Great Laxey	100	24 7 6	Trefry's Estate.
18—	Willoughby	20	15 0 6	Jenkins Brothers.
20—	West Chiverton	60	18 17 6	South Wales Company.
—	ditto	60	18 17 6	Nevill, Drue, and Co.
—	ditto	12	2 12 6	Parsons & Co.
21—	De Broke	12	14 5 0	Panther Lead Company.
22—	Wye Valley	15	14 12 0	Nevill, Drue, and Co.
—	ditto	15	14 12 0	Burby Port Company.
23—	New Chiverton	8	16 14 0	Trefry's Estate.
—	ditto	10	7 12 6	Nevill, Drue, and Co.
—	Van	125	15 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	60	15 1 6	Burby Port Company.
—	ditto	60	15 1 6	ditto
—	ditto	60	15 6 6	ditto
—	ditto	60	15 6 6	ditto
—	ditto	60	15 6 6	ditto
—	ditto	60	15 10 0	ditto
—	ditto	100	16 1 6	Adam Eytton.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sept. 23—	Van	150	£3 6 0	Dillwyn and Co.

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Sept. 13—	W. Godolphin.	10	4 2 5	£52 13 0—Boltho.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Sept. 8, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Sept. 23.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	106	£5 4 0	South Caradon	55	£8 1 0
ditto	103	2 11 0	ditto	54	14 2 6
ditto	100	5 0 6	ditto	49	5 11 6
ditto	98	1 19 6	ditto	48	5 4 6
ditto	97	1 17 0	Marke Valley	79	4 18 6
ditto	97	2 11 0	ditto	73	5 16 6
ditto	91	5 4 0	ditto	50	5 10 0
ditto	88	4 0 6	ditto	46	4 14 6
ditto	80	4 9 6	ditto	45	4 9 6
ditto	78	1 1 0	ditto	40	3 13 6
ditto	68	8 15 6	ditto	33	1 18 6
ditto	64	9 13 6	Gunnislake (Clitters)	84	5 13 0
ditto	63	4 8 6	ditto	80	7 1 0
ditto	59	10 0 6	ditto	65	5 10 0
ditto	30	3 3 6	Hingston Down	103	2 3 0
ditto	29	4 15 6	ditto	91	5 19 6
ditto	18	8 12 6	ditto	71	2 5 0
ditto	5	25 0 0	Glasgow Caradon	74	6 15 6
South Caradon	88	4 10 0	ditto	70	7 10 6
ditto	69	7 10 0	ditto	66	4 14 6
ditto	57	7 19 0	ditto	50	3 8 6

The sale also comprises—Brookwood, 260 tons; East Caradon, 115; Wheel Russell, 100; Wheel Emma, 74; and West of England, 22 tons.

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Devon Great Con.	1320	£2315	8	6	Gunnislake (Clit.)	300	£2246	15	0
South Caradon	420	3096	2	6	Hingston Down	265	924	18	6
Marke Valley	365	1712	14	6	Glasgow Caradon	200	1461	4	0

* * The complete Ticketing will be published in next week's Journal.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

INCORUSTATION FROM WATER.—Could any correspondent kindly inform me through the Journal whether the largest formation of incrustation from hot water takes place above or below boiling point, or, to use more homely language, would water fur in using more under 212° than above?—A. H. B.

ORE BUYING.—Can any of your readers enlighten me as to the rules and regulations adopted by smelters and ore buyers in purchasing? What are the return charges? Whether the amounts offered include freight, and whether anyone is allowed to tender? Referring to your last week's issue, I see Cape ores producing 22 per cent. realises 18, and 17, 17, and 23, per cent. 18, 14, and 18, 19, and many other little differences to be seen on studying the list. What makes the seeming irregularity in price offered for the same quality ores?—CWM ERL.—[The returning charge actually made at present is from 11. to 11. 2s., though nominally 21. 5s. The produces given are those estimated by the sellers, and frequently differ from those obtained by the smelters. The difference of price for ores of similar produce for copper arises from additions or deductions being made to compensate for other ingredients present or absent.]

WHEAL UNY.—Captain Rich, in referring to the letter in last week's Journal, says that he has an utter dislike to answer anonymous correspondents, or he would have replied to the communication of "Adventurer." Undoubtedly, letters having a personal character should be signed by the writer, as a guarantee of his position and good faith; and if "Adventurer" will write to Captain Rich, or to the Journal, in such form, his letter will be readily replied to.

THE ROCK-DRILL AND HAND-BORING.—I should be glad if you would kindly point out in this week's Journal that the word misprinted making a "cut," in my letter, printed in last week's Supplement, should have been making a "cut."—J. GARLAND: Gunnislake, Sept. 23.

THE DIVING ROD.—The letters of "Scrutator," Capt. Edwd. Skewes, Mr. Spargo, "Miner," &c., shall appear in next week's Journal.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET.—We have received occasional complaints, and of late a good many, that the Journal is delivered by country booksellers without the Supplement. Subscribers would oblige us by demanding that the paper should be handed to them complete, as every Journal is accompanied by the Supplement when it leaves our office, and the fault of omission must rest with the country bookseller or their London agent.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

Received.—"J. W. C."—"A. L."—"S. M."—"J. T. L."—"J. H. C."—"N. H."—"N. B." (Dowsing): The letter is too personal and reflective—"W. H."—"P. H." (Calbeck): Next week—"W. C."—"J. T." (Pendleton)—"G. H." (Brisbane): Forwarded—"R. A." (Tin Mines of Tasmania): Next week—"H. W."—"T. A. Readwin (Gold in Wales): Next week—"T. J." (Bury St. Edmunds): We believe the statements published to be correct, and a successful result may be anticipated.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON THE "MINING JOURNAL."—In consequence of the new POSTAL CONVENTION, which came into operation on July 1, the postage of the Mining Journal to many countries will be reduced to one fourth. Henceforth the subscription will be 11. 10s. 4d. per annum (30 frs.), postage included, for the following countries. The amount will, if desired, be collected at the subscriber's residence at the end of each year. The subscription continues until countermanded:—Austria, France, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Egypt, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Heligoland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Malta, Turkey, Morocco, Tunis, and the Canary Islands. Spain 11. 19s. (50 frs.)

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

THE FIRE IN THE DONNINGTON WOOD COLLIERY.

The inquest in this case has been completed, and we are now in possession of pretty nearly all the information which is likely to be forthcoming. Anyway, the evidence brought before the jury was enough to justify them in recording a verdict. The facts adduced are fully confirmatory of the views which we ventured to express last week upon the cause of the accident. Mr. A. H. MAURICE, the manager of the Prior's Lea portion of the Lilleshall Company's property, when near to the end of the bratticing in the pit on the day of the explosion, and after it had occurred, had noticed a slight blue flame, evidently carbonic oxide, playing about the light of his lamp, which was extinguished by foul air upon being opened in the inset. Mr. CHARLES GREEN, the manager of the Donnington Wood pits, deposed that there were some, but not a great quantity, iron pyrites in the double coal, which had not been gotten for 40 years. Mr. S. B. GILROY, the Assistant Inspector of Mines for the district, gave it as his opinion that there had been no explosion, but that the deceased men came by their deaths through inhaling smoke emitted from fire in the double coal, where the roof was broken down in the air-way. Poisonous gases, probably carbonic oxide or carbonic acid gas, or it may be both, had escaped from the old workings. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion, consequent upon pyrites or slack in the double coal workings having been fomented and fanned into flame by sudden connection with the yard coal. Mr. T. WYNN, the Government Inspector, concurred, adding that the men had apparently scented danger after they had traversed some distance along the gateway, and that they were overtaken and instantly killed by poisonous vapours whilst attempting to escape them.

The cause of the accident appears, therefore, to be plain enough. Pit rubbish had been allowed to accumulate in old workings, and had there become fired by the admission of air—it may have been by a crack in the roof, or it may have been by a fall of roof. This might have been discovered had it not been for the unfortunate circumstance that sinkers had been at work in the downcast shaft on the previous night; for there was more smoke than usual coming up the pit before the men went down. That smoke was attributed to the expectation that the sinkers had left a fire burning in the shaft. And there seems to have been much laxity on the part of the men about the pit top in the matter of signalling. It was almost taken for granted that the first half-dozen men got down safely, no one being able to show that there had been any signal that they had descended all right, yet the second band, numbering five men, were let down, and these were even followed by the lowering of a horse. There was not only evidence of this negative character, but there was almost positive evidence that no signal had been received. All the witnesses who could testify to the signalling, and who were questioned upon it, stated that they saw no signal, although the signalling apparatus was in perfect working order. There should not, therefore, be surprise that the Coroner's jury, whilst they pronounced that the fire was caused by accident, expressed an opinion that at least five of the men might have been saved if the people on the pit bank had done their duty, and not have sent down the second lot of workers until a signal had been received that the first lot were safe.

The only hope that we can extract from this chapter of accidents is that it will lead to vigilance throughout all coal mining districts where the new are under old workings. Though as to the Shropshire coal field such an accident as that we have just described is unusual, yet it is not exceptional. At the inquest an old collier testified that formerly it had been the custom to "shoot slack into the gob, and that about 26 years ago he had known of a fire in the same coal field in the upper gob caused through hotness of earth." This is the way a working miner expresses himself when he wants to have it understood that there has been spontaneous combustion. The same state of facts spoken to by an educated mine manager like Mr. MAURICE is phrased accurately. It was that gentleman's testimony that he had knowledge of cases of spontaneous combustion in the Shropshire coal field. As we last week remarked, the shooting of slack into the gob is now but rarely practised. Inasmuch as this is the case, we may assume with confidence that the future will reveal less danger from this source than the past and the present. The Donnington fire should likewise cause an increase of rigid adherence to duty on the part of men who are stationed upon the bank for the express purpose of lowering men safely. If the jury have been justified in the rider to their verdict certainly the ban-man, if not the engineman, also has narrowly escaped manslaughter, and if either yet comes off unscathed he will, in our

view, have been exceedingly fortunate. As to the numerous dependants upon the poor men who have been killed, it is very cheering to note the warm-hearted way in which their case appears to have been taken up by Mr. LLOYD, the general manager of the company, and the people under him. That Earl GRANVILLE should encourage this sort of thing—if not, indeed, suggest it—is precisely what we should have expected from one so amiable. His lordship's example will, we trust, have its effect in other directions.

COAL IN NORWAY.

A few years back the discovery of a small coal basin, pertaining to the Oolitic period, and containing workable beds of coal, was announced as having been made in Andoien, one of the Lofoten Islands, on the north-west coast of Norway, by Mr. Tellef Dahll, a well-known geologist, and one of the Inspectors in Chief of Mines to the Norwegian Government, at the expense of which several trial bore-holes were subsequently sunk, which have resulted in proving at a depth of 260 ft. below the surface two beds of coal, respectively 20 and 16 in. in thickness, which can be worked together in the same headings, as they are separated from one another by a parting of only 3 in. in thickness, and have a good roof of coarse-grained sandstone. According to a chemical analysis made by Prof. Waage, of the University of Christiania, the composition of the coal is as follows:—Carbon, 50.6; hydrogen, 5.3; nitrogen, 0.5; oxygen, 11.8; ash, 31.8=100.0. And as 1 lb. of coal was found when distilled to afford 2½ cubic feet of gas, having an illuminating power equal to 22.8 candles, it is considered that in this respect it stands as 114 to 151 when compared with the Boghead coal.

The coal deposit pertains to the Norwegian Government, which has recently made public its intention to let out the right of working it for a term of 50 years on easy conditions, and now invites tenders being sent in before the end of the present year, stating the amount of royalty offered by intending lessee, and the security which can be given for the fulfilment of the terms of lease, which, as well as further information regarding the deposits themselves, can be obtained on application to the Minister of the Interior in Christiania, or to Bergmester J. Dahll, Krageroe, Norway.

THE WORKING OF BLAST-FURNACES.

Once again we are supplied with painful evidence of the difficulty which the managers of blast-furnaces experience in carrying on their operations without now and again losing some of their workpeople. Blast-furnace managers declare that it is impossible to so work their furnaces as to secure the steady, regular smelting of the ore, so that the contents operated upon by the blast shall softly drop down its molten metal, leaving only the scoria to smoothly follow. The contents will sometimes scaffold, and come down with a rush. In its descent some of the half-melted stuff lodges upon a tuyere, and burning it through lets out the water. Steam generates, and a further fall of the contents brings about an explosion—it may be when the furnace is full, or it may be, as is more frequently the case, soon after the furnace has been tapped. It was soon after the tapping of one of the four furnaces at Spring Vale, near Wolverhampton, owned by Mr. ALFRED HICKMAN, that an accident of the class we have here described took place at an early hour on Saturday morning, and led to the death by Saturday night of all the four workpeople who at the time were engaged in front of the furnace raking out the cinder, and preparing for the next charge.

The importance of securing the even smelting of the contents of a furnace has led to the belief by some people that the tuyeres can be made of a metal more resistant of the action of half-smelted mineral when lodged upon it, and kept under the influence of a strong blast, than boiler-plate iron, which is mostly used in the making of tuyeres. Some furnace managers believe that they have found such a metal, others, after trying numerous combinations, declare that they have found nothing superior to first-class boiler-plate iron, that neither copper, bell-metal, nor mixed metal are superior. This is the experience of Mr. A. HICKMAN and his manager. At the inquest, on Tuesday, upon the deceased Mr. HICKMAN so testified. That he had not been chary in testing newly-invented tuyeres would appear from the assurance which he gave that he has been trying to secure the very best tuyeres all his life, and that even the day before the accident five newly-invented tuyeres were being tried in the furnace which had exploded. And that he has not been very unsuccessful in the use of tuyeres made of best boiler-plates would appear from the fact that this is the first explosion which he has had for eight years.

The making of our iron as well as the getting of our coal should be conducted with growing safety as our knowledge of the pure science of ironmaking and of mining increases. It is, therefore, with some pain that we have to record that means have not yet been devised whereby such an accident as that which has just occurred in connection with the ironmaking of South Staffordshire can be avoided. It is lamentable that men are compelled to sit down with the sense of inability to help themselves in such a matter. Ironmasters who believe that they have been more successful than their neighbours in overcoming the difficulties to which we here advert, should at once make their success widely known.

THE AMERICAN DEMAND FOR OUR IRON.

As the collapse of the American demand for our railway iron is just now one of the most pressing trade questions of the day, we may be pardoned for again recurring to it. The better class of American railroad bonds, such as the Illinois Central, the Central Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Lehigh Valley have all been hardening in price of late, so that it must be admitted that American railroad credit has acquired additional strength. It is true that about \$250,000,000 of premature railroad bonds are still in default with their interest, and this fact, no doubt, has a tendency to damage the American railroad interest generally; but the securities of all the well-established railroad companies of the United States have very greatly gained in credit and value during the last few months. It can scarcely be said, then, that we have lost the American market for our railway iron because the American railroad interest lacks credit and strength. As regards premature, bogus, worthless American railroads, it is abundantly clear that we are quite as well without their dubious patronage; but the companies whose custom is worth having are all in pretty good financial plight, and we can only attribute the loss of their orders to the fact that they have become too strong for us, and that they can obtain all the rails and other descriptions of iron which they require in the United States themselves. This is the great difficulty against which our industrialists have to contend, and it is very problematical whether the difficulty will ever again be completely removed. The great wars in which the Emperor NAPOLEON I. was so fond of engaging closed the West Indies against the French in the matter of their sugar supply; but this circumstance stimulated the inventive faculties of the French to such an extent that they soon became independent of English sugar, and so it has been with the supply of English iron to the Americans. As soon as English rails rose to a severe price the Americans began to cast about to make more rails for themselves, and as they have plenty of ironstone and plenty of coal they have not found it very difficult to accomplish the object they had in view.

The drift of our argument will be seen to be that it will no longer do to plead the JAY COOKE panic of two years as an excuse for the loss of our American iron connection. The real difficulty is the vast development of American metallurgy, which will probably continue to make progress until a very substantial reduction takes place in the price of iron on this side of the Atlantic. It is true that English iron rates have become much more reasonable than they were a few months since; still even now iron is dearer than it was in the good old times, when we had an apparently well secured footing upon the American market. The difficulty is, of course, to bring iron down to the old prices. The English ironworker is very reluctant to come back to the wages for which he was once content to toil. Coal is sensibly cheaper than it recently was, but even now it is comparatively dear. We may all, then, recognise readily enough

the importance and necessity of producing iron upon comparatively cheap conditions, but the difficulty is how to secure and realise those conditions.

Not only are American railroad companies in a position now to secure rails in localities in the United States where ten years since they were utterly unobtainable, but they are also beginning to manufacture rails upon their own account. Thus we learn this week from Philadelphia that Lieut.-General PEMBERTON, who 10 or 11 years since was fighting with the Confederates, has now entered the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The General has not exactly beaten his sword into a ploughshare, but he is applying his energies to the establishment of ironworks for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. We also learn that the first heat of steel has been made at the John Edgar Thomson Steelworks, at Braddock, Pennsylvania. Mr. THOMSON was for a long series of years the respected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad is a concern of the highest credit; its credit is, indeed, so high that it will not buy rails from American iron manufacturers, much less from British rolling-mills.

THE QUICKSILVER TRADE.

The constant development of gold and silver mines in the Western States of America has increased the consumption of quicksilver so materially that the demand is considerably in excess of the supply, and prices have consequently been driven up to an extent which seriously affects the mining interests. The natural effect has been to spur on American prospectors to use their utmost exertion to discover quicksilver locations, and the results obtained in every quicksilver property which has been developed have been such as to prove that very regular profits can be relied upon when ordinary judgment is exercised in the selection. It is essential for the interest of those engaged in mining for the precious metals that the price of mercury should be kept as low as possible; and inasmuch as there are very many properties which could be made to yield enormous profits with low prices, all projects for the developments of properties of this class should receive the utmost encouragement from mining capitalists generally. A recent report from San Francisco remarks that ten years ago the world's principal supply of quicksilver was obtained from Almaden, Idria, Huancavelica, and New Almaden, which yielded together about 3000 tons of mercury. The average price in London was then 81. per ton, or 2s. 2d. per pound, and in one year 1300 tons were produced. That good profits could be realised at that price may be judged of from the fact that the actual cost of reduction varies from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb., the average certainly not exceeding 1s. 3d. per lb.

The supervision of a period of depression in general mining enterprise led to a diminution in the demand for quicksilver, in consequence of which the production of quicksilver was kept down. About two years since, however, a notable revival took place, and the demand has been steadily increasing ever since. For some years past the New Idria and the Redington properties have produced considerable quantities, and at present the Redington property—lost to British capitalists a short time since through disputes amongst those concerned in the promotion of the company—is yielding 800 flasks per month, or 750,000 lbs. per year, and giving the shareholders large and frequent dividends. The total yield of quicksilver on the Pacific coast is now about 1400 tons a year, and the best authorities are of opinion that if 2000 tons a year were reduced a ready market would be found for it, and that the miners being ensured a sufficiency of mercury at 3s. per lb., it would give such an impetus to mining for the precious metals that a constant demand at that price could be relied upon, however much the yield of mercury might be increased. Referring to American mining generally, it may be remarked with regard to mercury that the supply is now only half the demand, and that demand for mining purposes in California alone is continually increasing.

Some interesting particulars and statistics are given by Mr. Hubert Bankart, in a report upon the Stayton Quicksilver Mines, now about to be transferred to a London company. He remarks that Peru has for many years past closed her mines, through the principal one is now likely to be re-opened under English auspices; and Mexico in like manner has ceased to work her mines, and so great has been the want of quicksilver there that last year their Congress appropriated a large sum to assist and encourage the miners to re-open their works. No doubt in both these countries the intense heat of the climate has had a great deal to do with closing the mines, by rendering the occupation a more deadly one than in countries enjoying a more moderate temperature. In all places where it is worked it is sufficiently injurious to life, but how much more fatal must it be where great heat prevails, and prejudice and ignorance alike exert their influence to prevent the introduction of improvements tending to the prevention of such disastrous results to human life, with, moreover, its consequent waste of metal. California really promises to be the principal quicksilver-producing country in the immediate future, for although Mexico has recently shown some vitality there is no probability, until it is incorporated into the United States, of equalling the demand, and although Japan, Borneo, and China produce a fair quantity of mercury, yet the latter country imports largely from California. Mr. Bankart mentions that it is a metal that rapidly evaporates above a very low temperature if exposed, and that the amount lost every month in the process of reducing the precious metals would seem to the uninitiated to be fabulous; yet in Washoe, Virginia City, the great silver centre of Nevada, it amounts to about 2000 flasks per month, being four-fifths of the monthly production of the State of California. He estimates that 10,000 flasks per month could find a ready sale on the West Coast of America.

The cost of mining and reducing cinnabar, the ore of quicksilver, is very small as compared with many other classes of mineral, and it is estimated that in the Stayton property it will not exceed 6d. per lb. The mines themselves are situated in San Benito and Merced counties, California, about 93 miles from San Francisco, being on the coast range, and in the same metalliferous belt as the famous New Almaden and New Idria Mines, lying about midway between the two. The Stayton property, consisting of about 1250 acres, contains a ranch and 11 distinct and separate locations, all bearing different names, and worked to more or less extent, a United States patent covering the whole. The mines were commenced in 1872, and a very large amount of money has since been expended on dead work. The ore averages 6 per cent. for mercury, and a 7-ft. retort running all last year turned out about 45 flasks per month; the profit on this has been expended in further developing the mines. Mr. Bankart proposes to erect three 20-ton furnaces of improved construction, and assuming the ore to yield but 40 lbs. to the ton, and estimating the cost of mining and reducing at 1s. 6d. instead of 6d. the profit would still be nearly 60,000l. per annum, or 40 per cent. upon the entire capital of the company; every 1 per cent. extra of metal in the ore would add about 50,000l. to the net profits. The ore likewise contains antimony as grey ore and oxide, in conjunction with the cinnabar, which would be sold at a large profit—say, 12s. 15l. per ton, and from 300 to 400 tons per month could be placed. The progress of the enterprise will be watched with much interest, and the results obtained will be duly recorded from time to time in the columns of the Journal.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The exports of coal from the United Kingdom in August amounted to 1,534,836 tons, as compared with 1,436,421 tons in August, 1874, and 1,109,039 tons in August, 1873. In these totals the exports to Germany figured for 276,721 tons, 243,164 tons, and 181,869 tons respectively; and those to France for 249,960 tons, 202,930 tons, and 202,816 tons respectively. The exports also largely increased in August to Russia, Sweden and Norway, Holland, and Spain. The aggregate exports of coal from the United Kingdom in the first eight months of this year were 9,277,268 tons, as compared with 8,710,616 tons in the corresponding period of 1874, and 8,309,571 tons in the corresponding period of 1873. In these totals the exports to Germany figured for 1,418,191 tons, 1,339,200 tons, and 1,077,680 tons; and those to France for 1,782,786 tons, 1,531,289 tons, and 1,587,710 tons respectively. The exports have increased this year to Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, and Italy; but they have decreased

to Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Brazil, Malta, and British India. The value of the coal exported from the United Kingdom in August was £2,642,232, as compared with 1,171,138, in August, 1874, and 1,130,216, in August, 1873; and in the eight months ending Aug. 31 this year £21,573,195, as compared with 8,072,223, in the corresponding period of 1874, and 8,755,831, in the corresponding period of 1873.

COAL IN INDIA.—The newly-discovered coal fields at Warora, from which the Great Indian Peninsula line hopes to draw its future supply, are promising well. According to the estimate of Mr. Walter Nees, the mining engineer employed by Government, 20,000,000 tons may be safely reckoned upon from the beds already proved to exist at this place, while he believes that a much larger quantity will hereafter be found in the southern portion of the field.

THE CAPE COPPER COMPANY.—The property of this company being unquestionably the richest copper mine at present being worked by English capital, the vividly written description of a visit to the Ookiep and other mines, published in the Supplement to this day's Journal, will be read with general interest. It is very truly remarked that when the Cape Copper Company was formed the riches of the mine were not ascertained, or the price would have been much higher than it was, for now, at a depth of 80 fms., and with an immensely increased area of copper-producing ground, it not only as yet shows no sign of exhaustion, but it is actually richer than ever, having untouched reserves of the very richest ores in the mine, calculated at not less than 40,000 tons in sight. It seems that the mine staff consists not only of Cornish and German miners, but Namaquas from princes and princesses downward, Damaras, Ovampos, Coraduas, Bushmen, East Coast negroes, Malagashes, &c., and that the employment given at the mines have prevented vast numbers of the aborigines from perishing by famine. The narrative contains several suggestions which are at least worthy of careful consideration.

SCIENCE EXHIBITIONS.—The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, publish the following list of candidates who have been successful in obtaining Royal Exhibitions of 50l. per annum each for three years, and free admission to the course of instruction at the following institutions:—1. The Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London—John Gray, age 21, engineer, of Strichen, N.B.; Frederick G. Mills, 14, student, London; Thomas E. Holgate, 20, farmer, Blackburn. 2. The Royal College of Science, Dublin—C. C. Hutchinson, age 21, engineer, of Leeds; Henry Hatfield, 20, student, Stockport; Thomas Whittaker, 18, clerk, Accrington.

FURTHER DIFFICULTIES IN THE WARWICKSHIRE FIELD.—Now that the strike of the colliers in Warwickshire is at an end, and the men are prepared to resume work as fast as employment can be found for them, pending arbitration, there is a difficulty with the stone miners in that part of the kingdom. The men are opposed to the contract system; they desire to work the pits in companies, to come themselves into immediate business relation with the proprietors of the pits, and not serve under a contractor. The difficulty it was thought had been overcome, and that the miners were prepared to resume under the contractors. The needed preparations were made by the contractors, but it oozed out that the miners intended only to work under the contractors whilst these latter were getting again into order the roadways which had been damaged during the strike. Upon this the contractors refused to re-open the workings unless at the cost of the pit proprietors. The proprietors on their part are reluctant to come to terms either with their contractors for the continuance of the old system, or with the men for the adoption of the new. As to the contractors, they have weakened their influence with the pit owners by having made common cause with the miners during the strike, and subscribing to their Union; and as to the men working in companies, whatever may be possible in this way by-and-by when the men are better educated, the system, the masters believe, is not practicable now. However, a meeting of the mine-owners is about to be held, at which the difficulty, which is a serious one, will be considered. The Warwickshire stone is not only consumed in Warwickshire furnaces, but it is likewise largely sold in Staffordshire and other neighbouring districts, and it is of an excellent quality. The long strike in Warwickshire has so dispersed the customers of the colliery owners that at present the orders at the pits are sufficient only to afford employment to merely a small proportion of the colliers.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in August was 1,419,885 tons, against 1,268,930 tons in the corresponding month of 1874, showing an increase of 150,955 tons. The particulars are:—From the Northern Ports, 697,852 tons; Yorkshire, 95,189 tons; London, 5504 tons; Liverpool, 33,185 tons; Severn Ports, 405,239 tons; and Scotch Ports, 184,916 tons. The increase was—Northern Ports, 102,366 tons; Yorkshire, 22,966 tons; London, 1583 tons; Severn Ports, 49,241 tons; Scotch Ports, 42,969 tons. The decrease—Liverpool, 47,500 tons. Total, Jan. to Aug., 8,630,238 tons; corresponding month last year, 8,203,479 tons; increase, 426,759 tons.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Sept. 23.—The shipments of steam and house coals have continued on a good scale. The gas coal trade has improved a little also. The demand for manufacturing coal continues very limited, and prices are still drooping. The prices of best steam and house coals are pretty well kept up, but the price of all other kinds is extremely low, and the stocks are in many cases getting large. The demand for coke is very sluggish, and prices are falling. The shipping trade is very brisk, both coastwise and foreign, but the iron shipbuilders and the engineers of the district are badly supplied with orders. There is no improvement in the finished iron trade, and rails have now touched the lowest point; heavy rails can in some cases be had at rates something under 7l. per ton, which of course leaves margin for profit.

There was a good attendance at the Middlesbrough market on Tuesday, and foundry iron advanced, prices being on the average 1s. per ton in advance of the rates of the last market. The small make is not by any means equal to the demand, and pig-iron makers on this account, combined with the fact that the Scotch market has advanced, are inclined to be stiffer, not merely for foundry, but to some extent also for forge iron. There has, therefore, been a slight movement in forge pig as well as foundry. Makers' quotations today were:—No. 1, 59s. to 60s.; No. 3, 55s.; No. 4 forge, 47s. to 48s., net cash for immediate delivery. No. 3 was on offer at 54s. for delivery over next month, but at present the figures are very firm as above quoted. There are heavy deliveries going forward for Germany and the Baltic trade. The bad condition of the manufactured iron trade still continues. Some of the large works in the North of England have not had a new order for the last three months, and it is fully expected that there will be a cessation of work on the part of many of them in the course of the next few weeks. Plate-mills are also likely to stop unless prices are taken which are entirely unremunerative. The rates of finished iron are nominally about the same, rails being 7l., and plates 8l. 5s. Work, however, is accepted for less money. Bars are 7l. 5s. to 7l. 7s. 6d. for common qualities; puddled bars, 5l. The suspension of Messrs. Jaques and Co., Richmond Ironworks, Stockton, is announced, and the works are closed. Coal and coke show no very material alteration. Best coke (furnace), is 13s. to 13s. 6d.; secondary sorts 12s. to 12s. 6d. Manufacturing coal dull of sale.

The Ouseburn Engine Works are declared by the Vice Chancellor to be hopelessly insolvent, and he has made an order for the compulsory winding-up of the concern. It is not very clear yet what are the main causes that have led to this unfortunate state of affairs. The works were, we believe, commenced by Mr. Morrison, a very clever and enterprising engineer, and at his death the present company acquired the works on favourable terms. But from the first there was much uphill work. It is quite clear that there was a great amount of prejudice existing amongst the mercantile classes against the company, and they could neither buy nor sell on such

favourable terms as the old-established engineers of the district, consequently they sold in many cases to men of straw, and thus heavy losses have been sustained. The capital of the company was also insufficient at the commencement, and a large sum was raised on debentures for trade purposes; and, of course, the interest on those debenture bonds was bound to be paid, whether profits were earned or not. The works are, we believe, in a high state of efficiency at the present time, as many improvements have been introduced, and also additions made to the working plant. It is hoped yet that some means will be adopted to satisfy the more pressing creditors, and that the works will be carried on, as there is no doubt whatever that ultimately good profits would be realised.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Sept. 23.—The fact that for some days past there had been, quite independently of any official advance in the standard, considerably higher rates paid for black tin by the smelters than those formerly quoted, could not fail to have its influence upon a market so sensitive as that of mining shares, and especially of shares in tin mines. Hence the activity which has so generally prevailed. Moreover, it was felt that there was good reason to anticipate still better things in the future. Official quotations are not ignored without substantial reason, and very few people, in Cornwall at all events, feel any doubt that just for the present the demand is in advance of the supply, and that it devolves upon Cornwall and not upon Australia to make up the deficiency.

We shall soon be hearing, it may be expected, something definite of the arrangements for the great trial of boring-machines, which Mr. Basset came forward so liberally to stimulate by his handsome offer of 200l. We treat it as quite beyond a doubt that the remaining 300l. will be raised, and the total sum of 500l. made up. To even hint otherwise would be to cast a stigma on the public spirit of our mining men that we would be the last to throw. We have no doubt whatever that what with the determination of Mr. Basset that the trial shall be thorough and the results of real value, and what with the skill of those who will be called in to determine alike the conditions and the work, the competition will be of real practical utility. There is already abundant evidence that there will be plenty of competition. The names of several machines already in the field have been mentioned, and there are several new ventures which have yet to make their mark, and which, in all probability, will enter. Probably among the latter will be the new diamond-borer of Capt. Tregay, which is being made at Hayle Foundry, and which will be completed in about a month. It is an ingenious arrangement, and it is to be hoped will fully come up to the expectations formed. There seems considerable likelihood that the Beaumont Diamond Drill Company will, either by their diamond or percussive drills, or both, find some work to do in the country, and that thus the adaptability of their mode of working to our special needs will be thoroughly tested. It was clear from the discussion at the meeting of the Miners' Association that there is work which the diamond drill could usefully do, both in exploration and in obtaining that economy of time which in mining matters in so many cases is so very important.

There is one point to be regretted in connection with the meeting of the Miners' Association. The discussion upon the diamond drill was thorough and complete, not so that upon the pumping machinery which Mr. Stephen Holman introduced with so much ability. The question of relative utility between the Cornish pumping-engine, the direct-acting steam pumps, and such arrangements as Mr. Davey's differential engine, is too important to be dealt with in a fragmentary discussion at the far end of a prolonged and highly interesting meeting. Not merely have the matters of effective pumping power and first cost to be settled, but the even more important—for all these forms of pumping machinery are effective—point of the consumption of coals proportionately to the work done. The advocates of the Cornish pumping-engine claim for it that it still remains—notwithstanding decline of duty, which is due to several causes not affecting the form of the engine—the most economical pumping arrangement, as tested by the consumption of coal per indicated horse-power, and that this would be shown if a similar test were equally applied all round. Its opponents claim that the advantages are on the other side; and it would be a good thing to have a meeting at which all this could be fairly argued out. For ourselves, having a lively recollection of the way in which the Cornish engineers met and repelled the attacks made at the meeting of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers at Penzance, we must confess to an opinion that the Cornish engine in all essential points would be likely to hold its own.

The proceedings at the Wheal Peavor meeting are much to be regretted. Accidental conditions which no one apparently could have foreseen have led to the hopes entertained being disappointed, or, rather, perhaps, we should say to their realisation being postponed. Hence difference of opinion leading to serious disputes, which it is very evident were in part at least founded upon misunderstanding. May we hope that the technical disqualification of the proxies from London may give time for a little calmer consideration, and allow the contending parties, both of whom surely have the interest of the mine at heart, and both have a fair claim to a share in its management, to come to some amicable understanding and arrangement.

The deeper some mines are sunk the richer they appear to become. At Dolcoath the engine-shaft, which is being sunk below the 314, or more than 2100 ft. from the surface, now yields 5 tons of black tin per fathom. With the improvements made during the last few years in whim drawing, and with the aid of a man-engine for sending the men up and down, there will be no difficulty experienced in profitably working this mine for another 100 fms. in depth.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

Sept. 23.—There appears again to be a little brightening in the Iron Trade of this district, which, it is needless to say, is very welcome, seeing how very dull things have been for months. There has been a slight augmentation of rail orders, and some of the works are consequently in better employ than they have been before for the last 12 months. But trade is still very dull compared with what it previously was, and it is doubtful whether it will ever regain its position, though there are some sanguine that it will. It is pleasing to find that arrangements are being made to carry on the Aberdare and Plymouth Works, and that Mr. R. Fothergill, M.P., will still be a leading spirit in the firm, and another gratifying piece of news to the people of Aberdare is that the Abernant Works are to be set in motion again. That large establishment has been at a standstill for a long time, and the locality must have suffered very much in consequence. The New Panteg Steelworks are now pretty nearly completed, and if trade will allow they will shortly be in full work. This will be a great acquisition to the port and neighbourhood as a centre of industry. The total quantity of iron cleared from the local ports during August was 23,672 tons, as against 18,038 tons in July. Cardiff exported 12,057 tons; Newport, 10,868 tons; and Swansea, 745 tons. At the tin-plate works matters still remain much about the same, with but little prospect of improvement.

The Coal Trade, however, is still a trade upon which the district has some reason to congratulate itself. The exports of coal, the clearances coastwise, and the quantities carried out of the district by rail, are very much larger than those of the corresponding periods of last year. The exports last month were as follows:—Cardiff, 311,157 tons, against 260,751 tons in August last year; Newport, 32,707 tons, against 34,214 tons; Swansea, 52,450 tons, against 54,782 tons; and Llanelly, 6925 tons, against 4261 tons. But these figures, large as they are, show a considerable decrease as compared with the returns for July. In the shipments coastwise, however, there is an increase shown both upon the preceding month and upon the corresponding month of last year. The clearances were as annexed:—Cardiff, 96,437 tons, against 70,506 tons; Newport, 83,770 tons, against 49,401 tons; Swansea, 29,077 tons, against 19,431 tons; and Llanelly, 12,461 tons, against 9613 tons. As is usual at this time of the year, the enquiry for house coals is expanding; but, in reference to the house and steam coal trades, it may be said that the

extension in the production of the district has been greater than the increase in the consumption, and, therefore, though the present demand may appear great as compared with the past, still it is not sufficient to keep all the collieries in full work. It augurs well for the district, however, to see that an increase of supply creates an increase of demand, though in a lesser proportion.

The Vivian-Macdonald difficulty, as it is familiarly termed in the district, has continued to take up a good deal of the time and attention of the men, but it seems near a solution at last. Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., is going to urge the masters to accept his retirement from the Conciliation Board, and to appoint another member of the Association in his stead. As he thinks that the objectionable utterances of Mr. Macdonald applied to him more particularly than to any of the other masters they might do this, and allow Mr. Macdonald to remain on the board as one of the representatives of the men, ignoring the man, and regarding him only as the representative. The votes of the men when canvassed were found to be overwhelmingly in favour of retaining Mr. Macdonald on the board.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sept. 22.—The South Staffordshire Iron Trade is, on the whole, a degree steadier this week in the finished department, but pigs are languid, and without alteration. The sheet rolling mills are in very fair production, and some tolerable orders for good branded bars have recently come to hand. The selling rates for common (unmarked) bars range from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 5s. per ton; common sheets (singles), are 10l. 15s. to 11l.; and plates (ordinary), are 10l. 10s. per ton. Prices of branded iron are steady, on the basis of 10l. for bars. In the pig-iron department there is very little doing, and prices remain at 2l. 15s. for common cinder, and 4l. 15s. for best native all-mine, of hot-air make. Cold-air pig of best make, for foundry purposes, is firm at 6l. per ton. Barrow hematite pigs are arriving in this district in considerable quantities, and compete somewhat severely with local makes of corresponding quality.

The South Staffordshire Coal Trade must again be reported steadier as regards the better qualities, but common coal and slack are without change. Thick coal for furnace purposes is selling on the Dudley side of the district at 11s. per ton, and other qualities are in the usual proportion to that rate. Common thin coal is at current prices, and, under existing cost of raising, by no means productive to the mineowners, and it is not improbable that some of the collieries will shortly cease operations for a time.

Messrs. Groucutt and Sons have, we learn, finally determined to close their Moxley and Lunt Collieries owing to the increasing difficulty they experience in keeping down the water by their own unaided efforts. The stoppage of several other pumping-engines in the neighbourhood renders it necessary for them, in order to keep their own mines free from water, to effect the drainage of a considerable mineral area extending from Moxley to Darlaston.

The following were among to-day's quotations on the Birmingham Stock Exchange:—Cannock and Huntington Colliery, 4 premium; Sandwell Park Colliery, 35; Hamstead Colliery, 4 to 4 1/2 prem.; Ivy House Colliery, 2 to 1 dis.; Chillington Iron, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; John Bagnall and Sons, 5; Patent Shaft and Axle, 3 1/2 prem.; Staffordshire Wheel and Axle, 1 1/2 prem.; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 5 to 4 dis.; Patent Nut and Bolt, 5 1/2 prem.

The North Staffordshire Iron Trade is quiet in all branches. Orders for the ordinary kinds of bar-iron are somewhat scarcer, and the mills are not so well engaged. Coal is in plentiful supply, at about late rates.

Both in North and South Staffordshire there is a marked absence of united action among the ironmasters with regard to the rate of wages, numbers of them having hesitated to enforce the reduction expressly agreed to at the Birmingham meeting three weeks ago. It is somewhat singular that the associations both of the ironmasters and of the ironworkers in this district are just now in a state of complete disorganisation.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FIELD.—The paper prepared by Mr. C. J. Homer for the Iron and Steel Institute meeting at Manchester, which was not read owing to want of time, contained a quantity of valuable information, compiled by a high authority, on one of the best of our coal districts. Mr. Homer said this might be termed the central coal field of the Midland Counties, having the Cheshire and Lancashire fields on the north, the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire on the east, the Leicestershire and Warwickshire on the south-east, the South Staffordshire and Shropshire on the south, and the Denbighshire and Flintshire on the west; and taking the trough of the coal field at Tunstall as the centre, it was 150 miles north of London, 40 north of Birmingham, 40 north of Derby, 35 south of Manchester, 40 south of Liverpool, 30 south of Runcorn (the nearest shipping port), and 40 miles north-east of Shrewsbury. The dip in the centre rises to the north, east, and west from an almost horizontal position, gradually in a curvilinear form to 15 in. to the yard, the outcrops being very regular on the eastern portion, and resting on the millstone grit formation; whilst on the western side, after passing over the anticlinal axis, it abruptly terminates by coming in contact with the red sandstone formation of Cheshire. Mr. Homer thinks the coal continues underneath this sandstone, but its depth remains to be proved. He describes the operations at Lightwood and Great Fenton, out-die what until lately was considered the western boundary of the North Staffordshire coal-field, at the first of which places coal has been found 15 in. thick at a depth of 1250 yards, 3 ft. thick at 175 yards, and 13 ft. at 245 yards, and ironstone 4 ft. thick at 200 yards; and at the latter nine distinct seams of coal and ironstone of 3 feet thick and upwards have been found in sinking 330 yards. After an exhaustive account of the different seams throughout the North Staffordshire district, of which the sections are given, Mr. Homer concludes by saying:—In order to appreciate the vast wealth of minerals contained in this coal field reference need only be made to the foregoing sections, which show no less than 33 workable seams of coal of an aggregate thickness of 130 ft., and 13 seams of ironstone of an average thickness of 24 ft., down the Wigneney coal (a depth of 1424 yards). Taking into consideration the extent of mineral resources here set forth, it is somewhat remarkable that it is only within a comparatively recent period that the district has attracted any great measure of notice. There can, however, be but little doubt that this division of the county will ere long become of the first importance as an iron producing centre, and ultimately rival its far famed sister division in this important branch of industry.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Sept. 23.—Mining operations in Derbyshire have been more active during the present week than in the previous one, so far at least as the raising of coal is concerned, the production of lead, it may be said, having undergone no change for a considerable time past. No surprise has been felt at the failure of the co-operative company that purchased the Monkwood Colliery, near Chesterfield, who had a loss on the last year's working of 11,000l. It fully bears out what I stated with respect to the Monkwood and other collieries some considerable time since—that having been purchased at a very high figure, when coal was nearly double the price it now is, they could never pay when it came down to something like what it was in 1871. But there are other collieries in not a much better state than Monkwood, and only require a little time to come down to something like the same level. The South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Miners' Association have now obtained possession of the Shirland Colliery, near to Alfreton, and under the management, financially, of Mr. P. Casey it has made a very good start, more coal having lately been sent from it than when it was in the hands of the previous owners. There is a considerable quantity of canal raised at the place, and for which there is a good demand, whilst of the other coal a considerable tonnage goes to the South.

Very little alteration has taken place in the state of the Sheffield trades during the week, one or two branches being tolerably active, whilst the others, as a rule, are quiet. The heavy plate mills have been running very well—due in a great measure to the fact that two companies monopolise the whole of the business, not only of England but of the Continent as well. The foundries, boiler-makers, and engine works have been doing a very good business. There is nothing like activity with respect to Bessemer rails, but a steady business is being done at the different works engaged on them. The men engaged at the Parkgate Works are on strike with respect to a reduction of wages. It is not likely that any other works will follow the same course, for the state of the trade is such that some employers would as soon stand as not. There has of late been a very fair demand for house coal, especially for London, although as yet prices have not advanced, although merchants have been able to sell at a higher rate. Steam coal has been in very fair request, and shipments to the North of Europe have been well maintained, especially by Worms and Co., who take upwards of 280,000 tons

annually from South Yorkshire alone. Sinking operations are being pushed forward at several places most actively, so that before long we shall have several new collieries at work.

There is now some prospect of a start being made with the Stephenson Memorial Hall at Chesterfield, which has been before the public for at least two years. The question as to a good site was considered of grave importance; the corporation have offered to give a piece of land, but it was on the confines of the town, and a considerable distance from the railway station. A very eligible piece of ground, however, has been selected, but unless a large addition is made to the subscriptions the building will fall far short of what was originally intended. It appears that the total amount promised is only 4600*l.*, whilst to erect a hall worthy of the object for which it is intended the sum ought to be about 12,000*l.* Much, however, may yet be done by an energetic canvas, and there is no reason whatever why the Association of Engineers—a very wealthy and liberal body—should not contribute a handsome sum for the erection of a building in memory of one who was the greatest ornament of their profession. The engineers gave Barnsley a statue of the late Joseph Locke, by Baron Marochetti, and there is no reason to suppose that they would not contribute towards a memorial of his old master.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

During the past week there has been more activity in this market. In shares of iron and coal concerns, Benhar (all paid) is $\frac{3}{4}$ and ditto (5*l.* paid), 2*s.* Marbella, 6*d.* and Shott's new shares, $\frac{3}{4}$ all lower. On the other hand, Monkland (ordinary) have improved 5*s.* 6*d.*; Omoa and Cleland, $\frac{3}{4}$; and Bolekew Vaughan, "A," no less than 2*s.* Skerne Ironworks shares (20*l.* paid) have been done as low as 3*s.* Carliff and Swansea is 3 to 3*s.* Llynvi, Tondra, and Omoa Colliery, 25*s.* to 27*s.* New Sharncliffe preference, 3 to 3*s.* North Lonsdale Steel and Iron have been offered, but no buyers; and United Bituminous Collieries, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. In shares of copper concerns, prices are all higher, and look like still advancing. Denbigh Consols, 2*s.* to 3*s.* Drake Walls, 2 to 2*s.* East Caradon, 1*s.* East Wheel Grenville, $\frac{3}{4}$ sellers. Great Laxey, higher, at 16 to 18*s.* Gunnislake (Clitters), $\frac{3}{4}$ higher, at 42*s.* buyers. Killifreth, 1*s.* 10*s.* New Consols, 1 to 1*s.* New Pembroke, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Prince of Wales, 4*s.* to 5*s.* West Maria and Fortescue, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* Wheat Kitt, St. Agnes, 3 to 3*s.* In gold and silver mines, Emmas are 1*s.* 6*d.* lower, at 31*s.* 6*d.*; but Richmonds have improved 1*s.* 18*s.* Australasian Mines Investment is $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Battle Mountain, 1 to 1*s.* and Colorado Terrible Lode, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. In shares of oil concerns, Young's Paraffin is $\frac{3}{4}$ lower. In Miscellaneous, Scottish Wagon (all paid) is $\frac{3}{4}$ higher; little change in others. Langdale's Chemical is higher at 5*s.* 6*d.*; but Lawes Chemical are rather offered at the late rate. A detailed list of the several days' business follows:—

On THURSDAY a moderate business was done. Bolekew, Vaughan, "A," 4*s.* to 4*s.* Canadian Copper Pyrites remain at 2*s.*; a meeting is to be held of the shareholders of this company on Thursday next, to consider and dispose of a proposal to purchase and acquire the assets of the company. East Caradon, 1*s.* 10*s.* Ebbw Vale, done at 16*s.* Emmas, 31*s.* to 32*s.* Glasgow Caradon, done at 27*s.*; closing lower at 26*s.* 6*d.* Javali, 15*s.* to 16*s.* Lochore and Caplethrae, 6*s.* to 7*s.* London and Glasgow Engineering remain at 24*s.*; at the meeting to-day the report and accounts were unanimously adopted; nothing new transpired. Marke Valley, 2*s.* to 3*s.* Marbella done at 80*s.*, closing 79*s.* to 80*s.* Monkland, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* New Sharncliffe, 25*s.* to 26*s.* Richmonds were largely dealt in from 9 to 9*s.*, closing 9*s.* to 9*s.* 10*s.* Tharais, done at 19*s.*, closing 19*s.* to 19*s.* United Bituminous Collieries, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Young's Paraffin, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* Yorke Peninsula, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Scottish Wagon (all paid), done at 10*s.*, closing 10*s.* to 10*s.*; new (4*l.* paid) shares done at 8*s.*

On FRIDAY a fair business was done. Arncliffe, 6*s.* to 6*s.* Benhar (all paid), 10*s.* to 10*s.*; new (5*l.* paid) shares, 5 to 5*s.* Bolekew, Vaughan A in demand, at 40 to 40*s.* Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 41*s.* and 40*s.* 6*d.*, closing 40*s.* to 41*s.* East Caradon, 1*s.* 10*s.* Emmas done at 32*s.* 6*d.*, closing 32*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* Ebbw Vale, 16 to 16*s.* Glasgow Caradon good, done at 28*s.* 6*d.* and 27*s.*, closing 27*s.* to 28*s.* Javali, 15*s.* to 16*s.* Marke Valley, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* Monkland done at 45*s.*, closing 45*s.* to 45*s.* Omoa and Cleland done at 43*s.*, closing 43*s.* to 43*s.* Richmond done from 9 to 9*s.*, closing at these prices. Tharais done at 19*s.*, closing 19*s.* to 20*s.* new shares, 13*s.* to 13*s.* Young's Paraffin done at 5*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*, closing 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 10*s.*

On MONDAY a moderate business was transacted, at better prices in nearly all cases. Arncliffe, 6*s.* to 6*s.* Battle Mountain, 1 to 2. Benhar (all paid), 10*s.* to 10*s.*; and new shares (5*l.* paid) done at 102*s.* Bolekew Vaughan A good, at 40*s.* to 40*s.* Canadian Copper Pyrites higher, done at 42*s.* and 40*s.* 6*d.*, closing 42*s.* to 43*s.* This rise is owing to a circular having been issued to the shareholders, which the following extracts will explain:—"The directors deem it right to explain shortly the nature and objects of the proposal to purchase and acquire the business and assets of the company which is to be submitted at the extraordinary general meeting to be held on Thursday next. A new company is recommended to be formed under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867, under the name of the Canadian Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited), with a capital of 300,000*l.*, in 80,000 shares of 4*l.* each, of which 47,500 shares would be issued as fully paid-up shares, and the other 32,500 shares to be paid-up to the extent of 3*l.* each. The new company would purchase from the present company its whole estate and assets at the price of 250,000*l.*, being the paid-up amount of its present capital, and which shall be payable in the following shares of the new company:—1. For holders of 7*l.* paid shares, 35,000 shares fully paid-up, and the same number of shares with 3*l.* paid. 2. For holders of fully paid-up 10*l.* shares, 12,500 fully paid-up shares of 4*l.* These shares would be allotted to the shareholders of the present company in proportion to their respective holdings, the holder of each 7*l.* paid share receiving one fully paid-up share of 4*l.* and one share of 4*l.* with 3*l.* paid, leaving 1*l.* of liability on the latter; and the holder of each 10*l.* paid share receiving its equivalent in fully paid-up shares—namely, two and a half 4*l.* shares paid up. The new company would also take over the whole liabilities and unsettled litigations and arbitrations of the company, and pay the expenses of its liquidation. The directors and management in Canada would, in the first instance, be the same as at present. Power would be taken to increase the capital, if at any time requisite, for purchasing the Huntington concern or other purposes of the company. With regard to dividends, the directors are of opinion that these should be paid upon the amount actually paid up, without distinction between the two classes of shares. A provisional order has been prepared, on the terms above explained, to purchase the business, &c., of the company; but the directors think no formal acceptance of this offer should be proposed at the meeting on Thursday next, but that that meeting should be held only for the purpose of bringing the matter fully before the shareholders, and of affording them an opportunity of receiving any explanations they may desire. If the general opinion of the shareholders is favourable to the scheme an extraordinary general meeting will be called (of which due notice will be given), at which special resolutions regarding the formal acceptance of the offer and other matters requisite will be submitted." Emmas done at 32*s.*, closing 31*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* Gunnislake (Clitters), 36*s.*, buyers. Huntington done at 31*s.*, closing 30*s.* to 31*s.* Killifreth higher, at 1 to 1*s.*, owing to the very satisfactory reports from the mine. London and Glasgow Engineering, 23*s.* to 25*s.* Marke Valley, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* Monkland done at 45*s.* 6*d.*, closing 45*s.* to 45*s.* Omoa and Cleland done at 43*s.*, closing 43*s.* to 43*s.* Peruvian Nitrate done at 11*s.* Richmond done at 9*s.* and 9*s.*, closing 9*s.* to 9*s.* Rio Tinto done at 7*s.* Tharais done at 19 to 19*s.* and 20, closing at these prices. Wheat Kitt (St. Agnes), 5*s.*, buyers. Young's Paraffin, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* Scottish Wagon (all paid), 10*s.* to 10*s.*; and new (4*l.* paid) shares done at 8*s.*, closing 8*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*

On TUESDAY there was less business done. Arncliffe, 6*s.* to 6*s.* Australasian Mines Investment, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Benhar (all paid) done at 10*s.* New (5*l.* paid) shares done at 5 to 5*s.* East Wheel Grenville lower at 4*s.* to 4*s.* Emmas done at 31*s.* 6*d.*, closing 31*s.* to 32*s.* Mr. Alexander W. Macdonald writes that the proceedings of the directors of this company against his protest are ridiculous, being against what is practically the whole body of the shareholders. He has plenty of evidence against Park for fraudulent misrepresentation, and he need be under no anxiety that anyone will give him an opportunity of clearing his character in Court, as also President Grant, General Schneck, Mr. George Anderson, M.P., and several others. Glasgow Caradon higher at 27*s.* to 28*s.* Gunnislake (Clitters) good at 1 to 1*s.* 10*s.* buyers. Huntington, 32*s.* to 40*s.* Javali, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Killifreth, 4*s.* to 5*s.* Monkland, 25 to 25*s.* Omoa and Cleland, 43*s.* to 44*s.* Prince of Wales, 4*s.* to 5*s.* Richmond higher, done at 10, closing 10 to 10*s.* 10*s.* Tharais done at 20 to 18*s.*, closing 20 to 20*s.* New shares, 13*s.* to 14*s.* Young's Paraffin done at 5 to 5*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*, closing at these prices. Scottish Wagon (all paid), 10*s.* to 10*s.*

On WEDNESDAY the market was very active. Arncliffe, 6*s.* to 6*s.* Benhar (all paid) done at 10*s.* and 10 to 10*s.* 10*s.* Bolekew, Vaughan A, 47*s.* to 48*s.* Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 41*s.* and 40*s.* 6*d.*, closing 40*s.* to 41*s.* East Caradon, 1*s.* 10*s.* Emmas, 31*s.* to 32*s.* Glasgow Caradon, 27*s.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* Gunnislake (Clitters) in demand, and higher at 42*s.* Huntington done at 39*s.*, closing 38*s.* to 39*s.* Killifreth, 1*s.* 10*s.* buyers. London and Glasgow Engineering done at 24. Lawes Chemical, 7*s.* 6*d.* Lochore and Caplethrae, 6*s.* to 6*s.* Monkland ordinary done at 45*s.* 6*d.* and 45*s.*, closing 45*s.* to 45*s.* 6*d.* Omoa and Cleland done at 43*s.*, closing 43*s.* to 43*s.* Richmonds done at 10*s.* and 10, closing 9*s.* to 10; this week's run is announced by telegraph from the mine at 33*s.* 0*d.* The telegram adds:—"Furnace working well, blast now good, and mine very much improved; sunk 20 ft. Shotts new shares, 6*s.* to 6*s.* Tharais were largely dealt in, opened at 20*s.*, but advanced to 21, and afterwards relapsed to 20*s.*, closing 20*s.* to 20*s.*; new shares done at 14*s.*, closing 14 to 14*s.* Young's Paraffin done at 5*s.*, closing 5 to 5*s.* 6*d.* Scottish Wagon (all paid), 10*s.* to 10*s.*

The following are this week's prices of some stocks, shares, &c., occasionally dealt in on this market, but not quoted (with few exceptions) on any of the Scotch Stock Exchanges:—Iron, Steel, and Coal Companies: Andrew Knowles and Sons, 22*s.* to 22*s.*; Bolekew, Vaughan, and Co., 41*s.* to 42*s.*; Britannia Ironworks, 10; Carliff and Swansea Steam Coal, 3 to 3*s.*; Chapel House Colliery, 3*s.* to 3*s.*; Great Western Colliery, 9 to 10*s.*; Leigh and Wilkes Barre 6 per cent. first mortgage, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New Jersey (U.S.), 89 to 90*s.*; Llynvi, Tondra, and Omoa Colliery and Iron, 25 to 27*s.*; Mersey Steel and Iron, 4 to 5*s.*; Mwyndy Iron Ore, 2; Newport Abercrom Colliery, 3 to 4*s.*; New Sharncliffe Colliery, preferred, 9 to 9*s.*; Fowell's Llanfylltyd Colliery, 1 to 2; Scottish Australian Mining, new shares, 5 to 5*s.*; South Cleveland Ironworks, 2 to 3; Ulverston Mining, 10 to 11; United Bituminous Collieries, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; West Cumberland Iron and Steel, 8 to 9*s.*; Copper, Lead, Tin, &c., Companies: Bedford United, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1; Bensberg Lead, 3 to 4*s.*; Bowden Hill Manganese, $\frac{3}{4}$; Copland Mining, 3*s.*; Court Grange Lead, 3*s.*; Drake Walls, 2 to 2*s.*; East Caradon, 1*s.*; Elgar, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1; Great Laxey, 16 to 16*s.*; Great West Van, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Gunnislake (Clitters), 42*s.* to 44*s.*; Lady Catherine Lead, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1; Marke Valley, 2 to 2*s.*; New Consols, 1 to 1*s.*; New Pembroke, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$;

previous years. The ore raised realised 915*l.* in the year ending June, 1873; rose New Quebrada, 3 to 4; North Hendre Lead, 3 to 4; Prince of Wales, 4*s.* to 5*s.*; Flynnlimmon Lead, 3 to 4; Rio Tinto, 7*s.* to 8*s.*; Snowbrook, 4 to 5; South Roskear, 4 to 5; West Esclair, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 10*s.*; West Maria and Fortescue, 3 to 4; West Poldice, 14 to 15; Wheel Mary Haulings, $\frac{3}{4}$; Yorke Peninsula Mining 15 per cent. guaranteed preference, $\frac{3}{4}$; Yorkshire Mining, 3 to 4;—Gold and Silver Companies: Almada and Tiro, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Australasian Mines Investment, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Battle Mountain, 1 to 1*s.*; Chontales Consolidated, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto new shares, $\frac{3}{4}$; Colorado Terrible Lode, 2 to 2*s.*; Don Pedro North del Rey, $\frac{3}{4}$; Eberhardt and Aurora, 8 to 9; Exchequer, $\frac{3}{4}$; Frontino and Bolivia, 1 to 1*s.*; I.X.L., 3; Javali, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Pestana United, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Port Phillip and Colonial, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1; Risa, 3*s.* to 3*s.*; Santa Barbara (late Paris), 9*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*; South Aurora, 7 to 8; Teocoma, $\frac{3}{4}$; United Mexican, 2 to 3; Welsh, "The," Gold, $\frac{3}{4}$; Winter's Freehold, 2 to 5.—Oil Companies: Flintshire Oil and Cannel, 1 to 1*s.*; Midlothian, $\frac{3}{4}$; West Calder, 1 to 1*s.*—Miscellaneous Companies: Aberdeen Lime, 7 to 8; Bede Metal and Chemical, 3 to 4; Conglog Slate and Slab, 9 to 10; General Sewage and Manure, 4 to 5; Langdale's Chemical Manure, 5 to 6; Lawes Chemical, 7 to 7*s.*; Native Guano, 3 to 4; Newcastle Chemical, 13 to 14; North Cornwall Kelp, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Phospho-Guano, 5 to 7; ditto B, 2; Thames Chemical, 5; and subjoined are the latest prices, &c., of those quoted on the Stock Exchanges:—

Per share.	Paid up.	Rate per cent.	Description of shares.	Last price.
£10	£5	£12½	COAL, IRON, STEEL.	
10	10	14	Arncliffe Coal (Limited)	6½
10	10	14	Benhar Coal (Limited)	10½
10	10	14	Ditto	6
100	35	12½	Bolekew, Vaughan, and Co. (Lim.)	48
10	10	10	Calcutta Gas Coal (Limited)	9½
10	10	5	Chillingham Iron (Limited)	6
10	10	5	Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Lim.)	10½
10	10	5	Fife Coal (Limited)	4
10	10	5	Glasgow Port Washington Iron & Coal (L)	3½
10	10	5	Ditto Prepaid	3½
10	10	5	Lochore and Caplethrae (Limited)	6½
10	10	5	Marbella Iron Ore (Limited)	4
10	10	5	Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited)	53 <i>s.</i>
10	10	5	Ditto Guaranteed Preference	6½
100	100	nil	Nant-y-Glo & Blaenau Ironworks pref. (L)	38
10	10	4	Omoa and Cleland Iron and Coal (Lim.)	46 <i>s.</i>
10	10	15	Scottish Australian Mining (Limited)	13½
50	50	10	Shotts Iron	67½
10	10	5	Ditto New, issued at 2½ prem.	6½
10	10	5	COPPER, SULPHUR, TIN.	
10	10	5	Canadian Copper Pyrites (Limited)	40 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
10	10	5	Ditto All paid	6½
10	10	20½	Cape Copper (Limited)	25
2	2	2	Dunseley Wheel Phoenix Tin (Limited)	2 <i>s.</i>
1	1	1	Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Lim.)	27 <i>s.</i>
1	1	15 <i>s.</i>	Ditto New	17 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
10	10	5	Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Lim.)	39 <i>s.</i>
25 <i>s.</i>	25 <i>s.</i>	5	Kapunda Mining (Limited)	½
4	4	4	Pauline Copper (Limited)	1
10	10	10	Russian Copper (Limited)	2½
10	10	25	Tharais Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	20½
10	10	25	Ditto New	14½
1	1	1	Yorke Peninsula Mining (Limited)	½
10	10	5	GOLD, SILVER.	
20	20	20	Emma Silver Mining (Limited)	31 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
10	10	10	Flagstaff Silver Mining (Limited)	29 <i>s.</i>
5	5	5	Last Chance Silver Mining (Limited)	1
5	5	5	Richmond Mining (Limited)	10
10	10	5	OIL.	
10	10	2½	Dalmey Oil (Limited)	11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
10	10	7	Uphall Mineral Oil (Limited)	3
10	10	8½	Young's Paraffin Light & Mineral Oil (L)	6½
50	25	18	MISCELLANEOUS.	
20	11½	5	London and Glasgow Engineering & Iron Shipbuilding (Limited)	24
10	10	5	Peruvian Nitrate (Limited)	11½
10	10	5	Scottish Wagon (Limited)	10½
10	10	5	Ditto New	84 <i>s.</i>

NOTE.—The above list of mines and auxiliary associations is as full as can be ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch investors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring a quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time be inserted in this list, they will be glad enough to communicate the name of the company, with any other particulars as full as possible.

J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Broker.
Post Office Buildings, Stirling, Sept. 23.

THE PATELEY BRIDGE DISTRICT—THE SUNSIDE AND MERRYFIELD MINES.

Although the millstone grit which constitutes the bearing measures in all the mines of the Pateley Bridge district has hitherto been considered less favourable for mining enterprise than the carboniferous limestone, which has proved so productive in the Allenheads and other celebrated lead mining regions, there is every reason to conclude that the development of the mines of the Nidd Valley will give a very fair return to the capitalists embarked in them. In too many cases the rents and royalties payable have been so large that, although considerable returns of ore may have been obtained, but little of the profit has remained for those engaged in working the mines. The district has been worked from time immemorial, but the yield of lead has always been comparatively small; indeed, the Grassington Mines, the most celebrated in the district, produced less than 200 tons of ore in 1872, a little over 300 tons in 1873, and about the same quantity during last year, whilst the other Wharfedale Mines yielded about 100 tons between them. In 1872 the Nidderdale district adjoining, with but three mines working—the Craven Cross, Stoney Groves, and Sunside and Merryfield—produced nearly 100 tons of ore, containing about 120 tons of lead; and although during the last two years the Nidderdale Mines have only figured for a few tons in the aggregate, the renewed attention now giving to the Pateley Bridge district will, doubtless, cause the 1875 returns to be equal to those of 1872, and at least some increase may be thenceforward expected.

The Sunside and Merryfield Mines have hitherto been less prominently noticed than their immediate neighbour it is true, yet they are well known in the district to be not less valuable with regard to contents of mineral, and to enjoy exceptional advantages for economic working. The sets now commanding attention are located about three miles west of the market town of Pateley Bridge, in a district where mining operations have been carried on from time immemorial, and comprises within its limits the Sunside, the Prosperous, and Providence Mines, and also about 300 yards in length of the eastern end of the Merryfield Mines. The Duke of Devonshire's mines at Grassington, and those of the Hebdon Moor Mining Company, are situated about seven miles further westward on the same range of veins, the bearing measures, as already stated, being fine thick beds of grit, with intermediate beds of slate or strong shale. The lead veins or lodes are three in number, each running for a distance of 586 fms. through the Sunside and Merryfield sett from east to west, and being generally known in the district as the old or north vein, the middle vein, and the south or Sun vein. These veins exhibit throughout their entire length great peculiarities in their formation—at one time they will appear cut off, except a seam of clay about as thick as a man's hand; and, again, within a few fathoms they will open out as wide as a house, and almost all ore. All these veins were rich in ore when worked in the Merryfield Mines, and also in the Prosperous and Providence ground, in some places running close together, and in others some fathoms apart.

It is asserted as a fact beyond all dispute that for 20 years previous, and up to the year 1843 (when the mines ceased working), that lead ore to the value of 100,000*l.* had been raised from the old black or north vein between the surface and a depth of about 80 fms. in a short length of 80 or 100 yards between the Prosperous and Providence shafts, and that the produce of these two mines alone averaged up to that period 240 pigs of lead, weighing 18 tons, per week. It is also stated that the highest price paid for getting the ore during the above-mentioned period did not exceed 2*l.* 10*s.* per pig of 8 cwt., the lowest price being 4*s.* 6*d.* per pig, at which price many hundred tons of ore were raised. Miners who worked in the vein described it as standing like a great stone wall of almost pure ore, and that bargains were readily taken by the workmen at 4*s.* 6*d.* per pig, four bings of ore (or 32 cwt.) producing 1 ton of smelted lead. The north or black vein has been reported to be 14 yards wide in the 38, near to the Providence shaft, and it is also stated that a solid rib of ore, nearly 1 yard wide, was left there in the year 1843, and now remains at a depth of 152 yards from the surface. The south or Sun vein is even richer, and more promising than the Black vein.

The company now under consideration was originally constituted

in 1859, but up to the year 1867 the work done was principally that of development, the expenditure amounting to 10,702*l.*, and the receipts from lead raised was 2650*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, the royalty being 1-10th, whilst in the previous working it had been 1-6th. In 1867 the Nidderdale Lead Mining Company, out of which the present Sunside and Merryfield Lead Mining Company has been reconstituted, obtained the entire possession of the previously exception portions of the mineral grounds standing above the Wonderful level, between Sir Thomas shaft and Foster Beck (the then western boundary), as well as of Wood's shaft, near thereto, and an additional length to the west of about 300 yards of the black vein in the Merryfield ground, running from Foster Beck to a place called Barrack Houses, out of which length the former lessees are stated to have got an immense quantity of ore, until they were eventually beat out by the water.

The lessors of the Sunside Mining Grounds, taking into consideration the heavy cost incurred by the lessees to unwater the mines, also agreed to reduce their royalty to 1-15th, as well as to concede 500*l.* to the company towards the cost of supplying hydraulic power for unwatering the mines and raising the minerals, such sum to be provided for by the retention to that amount of all royalty laid upon the produce of ores raised from such parts of the ground as should be worked below a horizontal line, having for its datum the sole of the Perseverance level. The acquirement of Wood's shaft and the additional length of mineral ground westward caused the company on Jan. 1, 1868, to discontinue the driving of the Perseverance level (the forefield of which was calculated to be 280 yards from the Providence shaft, then fallen in and closed up, 380 yards from Prosperous shaft, and about 684 yards from Wood's shaft), and to transfer their operations to the western end of the mineral ground (which has been drained by that level for a depth of 16 yards below the Wonderful level), their first heavy expenditure being incurred in erecting a powerful water-wheel, 50 ft. in diameter, near to, and putting pumping apparatus down Wood's shaft, which was still standing in water about 44 yards in depth below the drainage line of the Perseverance level. This machinery having been supplied and fixed, the water-wheel, working one set of pumps only, was set in motion, and quickly reduced the water in, and ultimately entirely drained, the mines to the lowest depths, thereby proving its power to be more than ample for the purpose, notwithstanding the predictions of men engaged in and who were supposed to know something about mining operations—that the attempt to unwater the mines was hopeless, and at all events the machinery was not powerful enough for that purpose.

The reconstitution of the Nidderdale Company became necessary, it appears, through the shareholders having neglected to pay calls, and left the directors to provide the whole of the funds necessary for carrying on the operations. At last the directors and paying shareholders determined to reconstitute, feeling that it was discouraging to provide money for the benefit of defaulters, although they recognised the general rule, that—

"Twere better ne'er to mine at all
Than, should success not follow first attempts,
To cease—nor try again."

The operations of the Sunside and Merryfield Lead Mining Company have been regularly carried on since the reconstitution; Wood's shaft was sunk for an extra depth of 12 fms., and they have driven a cross-cut or level therefrom, at a distance of 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 30 fm. level, to the black vein. This vein was reached at about 8 fms. to the south of shaft, and though the men were only able just to hole into it in consequence of a sudden influx of water, there was satisfactory evidence afforded that as soon as the vein could be properly intersected their anticipations as to its proving remunerative would be amply verified. Pumps were put into the bottom of the shaft to lift the water, and another level or cross-cut was then forthwith to be driven at a depth of 10 fathoms below the last-named level, so that the vein might be wrought at two points at once, the remaining 2 fms. at the bottom of Wood's shaft being intended to form a cistern from which to pump the water out of the mines into the Wonderful adit, or day level. Just when the pumps had been put down a heavy flood occurred—in June, 1872—which not only did extensive damage to the water-wheel, but filled up Wood's shaft for 40 fms. with debris, and a long length of the Wonderful level, and after three years of hard work and a great cost the level and shaft have been nearly cleared out, and it is expected the vein will be reached before the end of the present year. The directors are now inviting, by prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal, subscriptions for the unallotted shares, and no doubt is entertained that with the machinery and appliances now at command the results will be thoroughly satisfactory to all connecting themselves with the enterprise.

MINING NOTABILIA

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHAPEL HOUSE.—The company's business continues in a flourishing condition. The output is being kept well up to the average, and is disposed of with ease at very remunerative prices, notwithstanding the general stagnation in the coal trade. Contracts have been entered into lately for the supply of a very large quantity of coal at very good prices, and it is clear that this company, with the large rolling and shipping plant at its disposal, can compete well with all the collieries in its neighbourhood, and make a handsome profit on its business when others are making a loss. The tendency of prices in the coal markets is towards a rise, and better times are now in store for collieries. The new pit is now down about 175 yards, or very nearly half its entire depth. The erection of machinery and engine houses, and the enlargement of the reservoir for the supply of water to the engines, are rapidly approaching completion. There is a good demand for the shares at about 3½ to 4, with indications of a rise, and it may not be long before the price will reach par, or over.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—A very rich lode of tin is being worked in this mine; it has long been a good lode, but its value has lately so greatly increased that it is estimated at nearly 900*l.* per fathom, even at the lowest price of tin. Sixteen men and a boy, though hindered two cores, have in a fortnight raised 4 tons of tin from it, though

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL PATENTS

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MR. MICHAEL HENRY,
Assoc. Sec. Engineers, Author of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the "Defence of the Patent Law."
PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER.
Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Matters. Pamphlet of information sent free by post. Specifications drawn. Lithographs and Drawings prepared. Searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn. Fleet Chambers, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London (corner of and entrance in Whitefriars-street).

BRYDON AND DAVIDSON,
ENGINEERS,
WHITEHAVEN.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
MAKERS of all kinds of BOILERS; PUMPING, WINDING, and HAULING ENGINES, and MINING MACHINERY generally.
AIR COMPRESSORS, CRANES, CRAB WINCHES, MORTAR MILLS, PUMP PIPES, &c.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

J. FLETCHER PAGEN,
CHAPEL HEYS, NEAR BODMIN.
BUYER OF GOOD QUALITY CORNISH or other IRON ORES.
FOR SALE, SEVERAL VALUABLE IRON MINES, on easy terms, to bona fide investors. Full particulars on application.
An Iron Mine requires less capital for development than any other Mine, and if properly managed is a permanent source of profit.

THE PATENT GUNPOWDER COMPANY
(LIMITED).

NOTICE TO MINE CAPTAINS AND ENGINEERS OF COLLIERIES AND GRANITE MARBLE QUARRIES.

The POWDER of this company can NOW BE SUPPLIED.
PERFECT SAFETY IN USE AND STORE.
FREEDOM FROM SMOKE.

Sample charges for trials and agencies granted on application to the SECRETARY at the offices of the company,—
6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE ROCK-BORING CONTRACT COMPANY.
DARLINGTON'S PATENT ROCK-BORING MACHINERY.

OFFICES,—2, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

FOR TUNNELLING, DRIVING LEVELS, CROSS-OUTS, AND SINKING SHAFTS.

LYTLE'S IRON AGENCY
(LIMITED).

THE OFFICES of this company have recently been REMOVED to 31, CHARING CROSS, and all COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to—
JOSEPH K. JACKSON, Secretary.

"CARBON IMPREGNATION" (MECHANICAL) PROCESSES.—LYTLE'S PATENTS.

For making CAST STEEL, MALLEABLE IRON, and COPPER, WITHOUT SMELTING. Also the finest CHARCOAL PIG IRON and ZINC. Large economy of fuel and matchless purity of metal even from impure ore.
For full particulars and licenses apply to the Patentee—
W. A. LYTLE, C.E., F.C.S., The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.

CITY MINING AND ASSAY OFFICES
(FORMERLY CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY),
3, BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON WALL, E.C.,

CONDUCTED BY
RICKARD AND GLEDHILL.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
MINE INSPECTIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
NEGOTIATIONS FOR MINING PROPERTIES UNDERTAKEN.

LONGDEN'S LIST.

WANTED:—
NON-CUPREOUS PYRITES.
ANTIMONY ORE—good.
MANGANESE—Ready for shipment.

FOR SALE:—
SILVER LEAD SETT.
1400 tons of BLEND, containing SILVER.
Large LOT of NICKEL ORE, rich also for COBALT.

HENRY LONGDEN, MINING EXPERT,
18, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.—ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES,
JERMYN STREET, LONDON.

The TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION will BEGIN on FRIDAY, the 1st OCTOBER. Prospectuses may be had on application.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND,
STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

This College supplies a complete course of instruction in Science, applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under the heads of CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, MINING, ENGINEERING, and AGRICULTURE.

A Diploma of Associate of the College is granted at the end of the Three Years' Course.

There are Four Royal Scholarships of the value of £50 each yearly, with free education, including Laboratory instruction, tenable for two years. Two become vacant each year. They are given to students who have been a year in the College.

The Fees are £2 for each Course, or £10 for all the Courses of each year, with the exception of Laboratory.

CHEMISTRY (THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL), METALLURGY, &c.—Professor GALLOWAY, F.R.S.

MATHEMATICS, MECHANICS, AND MECHANISM.—Professor HENNESSY, F.R.S.

DRAWING, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEYING.—Professor FIGOT, C.E., M.R.I.A.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—Professor BARRETT, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.

GEOLOGY.—Professor HULL, M.A., F.R.S.

MINING AND MINERALOGY.—Professor O'REILLY, C.E., M.R.I.A.

AGRICULTURE.—Professor DAVY, M.D., M.R.I.A.

ROBANY.—Professor M'NAB, M.D.

ZOOLOGY.—Professor LEITH ADAMS, M.B., F.R.S.

The Chemical and Physical Laboratories are open daily for Practical Instruction. The Session commences on Monday, October 4th.

Programmes may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Royal College of Science, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

FREDERICK J. SIDNEY, LL.D., Secretary.

PROF. TENNANT'S LECTURES ON ROCKS AND MINERALS,
at King's College, are given on Wednesday and Friday mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, and on Thursday evenings from Eight to Nine. The LECTURES commence WEDNESDAY, October 6th, and will be continued to Easter. The public are admitted on paying the College Fees.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY can be had at 14, Strand, by those unable to attend Public Lectures.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, No. LXX. OCTOBER.

CONTENTS:—
IS MONARCHY AN ANACHRONISM?
ON PETROLEUM AND OIL WELLS.
SOME REMARKS ON OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.
THE CHARACTER OF MARY TUDOR.
PROPER USES OF WEALTH.
THE VENETIAN NAVY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.
OLD CHINA.
RECOLLECTIONS OF A CRUISE IN THE BALTIK.
HOW HISTORY IS SOMETIMES WRITTEN.
THE SCIENCE CONGRESS AT NANTES.
ON A UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

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GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS.
Published monthly, 5s. per annum.
SPARGO'S "GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS"
affords information (ample and correct) of all the best paying investments. Capitalists and men of business should consult the "Guide" for reliable and valuable intelligence.
THOMAS SPARGO, 62, Cornhill, E.C.—Established Twenty-six Years.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE CWM BYCHAN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made by His Honor the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court the above Matter is attached, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1875, the LEASE and the MINERAL PROPERTY known as the

CWM BYCHAN SILVER-LEAD MINE,
In the parish of DARWYN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, WALES, together with the valuable PLANT and MACHINERY, held on lease for thirty years at a royalty of 1-15th, BY AUCTION, by Mr. FREDERICK INMAN SHARP, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Monday, the 27th day of September, 1875, at Twelve for One precisely.

May be viewed, and particulars and conditions had of ALEXANDER KERLY, Esq., Solicitor, 14, Great Winchester-street, E.C.; or on the Mine; or of the Liquidator, T. S. EVANS, Esq., 5 and 6, Bucklersbury, E.C.; and of the Auctioneer, 16, Abchurch-lane, London.

BUTE DOCKS, CARDIFF.
EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY, TIMBER, AND OTHER MATERIALS.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER BROTHERS are favoured with instructions from the trustees of Lord Bute to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, 4th October next, and following days, commencing each day at Twelve o'clock precisely, the whole of the extensive and valuable

PLANT AND MACHINERY, TIMBER, AND OTHER MATERIALS,

Lately used in the construction of the new dock at Cardiff, comprising LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge (No. 6), cylinder 12 inches diameter, six wheels coupled, with copper fire-box and brass tubes; powerful LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE (No. 3), with 16 inch cylinder, four wheels coupled, 5 feet diameter, copper fire-box and brass tubes; powerful LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE (No. 13), with four wheels coupled, cylinder 10 inches diameter, copper fire-box and steel tubes; pair high-pressure diagonal OSCILLATING ENGINES, cylinder 12 inches diameter, 16 inch stroke, in thorough working order, and equal to new; also new OSCILLATING CYLINDER, complete, 12 inches diameter, 16 inch stroke, with covers, steam chest, trunnions, piston, and rod, complete; a capital and nearly new PORTABLE ENGINE, by Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., of Lincoln, with 9 inch double cylinder; 18 inch cylinder ENGINE, 3 feet stroke, and iron boiler, 20 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 9 inches; 4 cylinder ENGINE, brass tube boiler, 5 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, for travelling in four directions; five tubular and vertical BOILERS, water tanks, steam winches; 18 and 20 ton iron jennies, by Stothert and Pitt, of Bath; wood frame jennies; a large and valuable quantity of gantry and pile driving machinery; about 18,000 cubic feet of Memel and ash timber; cast iron monkeys, derricks, pulley blocks; about 3000 feet of double link chains and slings; centrifugal chain, and force pumps; mortar mills and rollers, with pans and fittings complete; two pairs small rollers, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet; four 5 ton rollers, with wrought iron shafts and fittings for working same; stone boxes and muck tubs, mortar wagons, timber trucks, screw jacks, buffer shafts and springs, axle boxes and truck springs, engine and other bearings; a large quantity of cog, pulley, and truck wheels, mooring posts, ballast boxes, and a varied assortment of different castings; about 100 tons temporary rails; a like quantity of cast and scrap iron; several weighing machines, by Foleys; bolts, spikes, and washers of various sizes, together with round, square, and angular bar iron; also the valuable patterns in wood connected with casting the various machinery, together with the smiths', masons', carpenters', and other workmen's tools, and general plant used in the construction of the new docks; SEVEN ANCHORS and appliances, varying from 15 cwt. to 47 cwt.

Also, on Friday, the 8th October, the whole of the VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY used in the working Pwllpant Stone Quarries, Caeppilly, near Cardiff.

Detailed catalogues, giving particulars of each day's sale, are being prepared, and in the interim full particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneers, 76, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SPARE PITWORK.

MR. W. WERRY WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at NEW PEMBROKE MINE, near Far Station, on Tuesday, the 5th of October, 1875, at Two o'clock P.M., without reserve, various excellent PITWORK, viz.: 19, 16, 15, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, and 8 in. PUMPS; H and top DOOR PIECES; PLUNGER POLES; ROD PLATES; and a large quantity of other useful MINING MATERIALS.

There will also be OFFERED FOR SALE, a PAIR OF STAMPING ENGINES, 30 in. and 22 in. cylinders, with fly-wheel, and TWO 10 ton BOILERS; and an excellent 20 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with BOILER and WHIM CAGE.

Apply for particulars to Captain PUCKEY; or to the Auctioneer, St. Blazey, Cornwall.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND
(LIMITED).

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD MINERAL AND OTHER INTERESTS, and the EXTENSIVE MINING AND MANUFACTURING MACHINERY, PLANT, AND BUILDINGS, of the GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED), situate at and in the neighbourhood of SILVERMINES, in the county of TIPPERARY, within five miles of the Nenagh Station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and within eight of the Birr Station of the Limerick Branch of the Waterford and Limerick Railway System, TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at Silvermines, on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1875, and succeeding days, commencing each day at noon precisely.

The mineral sets extend over about 2000 acres, and include deposits of calamine (carbonate of zinc), silver-lead, blende, copper, sulphur, and fire clay, and are held partly in fee and partly under terminable leases; all free from dead rents, and some free from royalty, and others subject to moderate royalties, with exceptionally favourable conditions for working.

The manufacturing plant comprises everything necessary for the making of zinc oxide direct from the calamine ore, which manufacture was successfully carried on by the General Mining Company.

The mining buildings, plant, and machinery include every requisite for carrying on extensive operations, and they are now in good working order.

Detailed particulars of the lots, with lists of the buildings, plant, and machinery, and the conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned, who will be prepared to receive private offers up to within one week of the day of sale:—D. and T. FITZGERALD, Solicitors for the Liquidators, 20, St. Andrew's-street, Dublin; L. STUBBERT, LL.D., THOMAS BAKER, Liquidators, 58, Amlen-street, Dublin.

THE HENDON SPELTER WORKS.

TO CAPITALISTS, PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, & OTHERS.

FOR SALE, in consequence of the Death of the late Senior Partner, John Candlish, M.P., the SPELTER WORKS, situate at Hendon, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Durham, carried on under the style of "THE HENDON SPELTER COMPANY."

The works are situated within one mile of the well known docks of the port of Sunderland, and adjoining the Hartlepool Branch of the North Eastern Railway, with which they are connected by high and low level sidings, and thereby placed in communication with all parts of the United Kingdom. Their position, within easy distance of both the ports of Newcastle and Sunderland, is very advantageous for the cheap importation of raw material, as also the forwarding of the manufactured article either by land or sea.

The ground on which the works are built can be either bought out or sold on a yearly perpetual ground rent, and any quantity under 20 acres can be included in the sale.

Being situated in the midst of the Durham Coal Field of the best description can be obtained at a cost below almost any other part of the United Kingdom.

There are 19 workmen's cottages, which can be bought with the works.

The works contain 24 zinc furnaces, capable of producing 70 tons of metal a week, as also calciners, potluffs, machinery, blacksmiths' and joiners' shops, &c., of sufficient capacity for a much larger number. The works can, therefore, be doubled at a comparatively small cost.

The quality of the metal made at these works is well known, and it, therefore, commands a ready sale at the highest prices.

Attached to the high level sidings are large depots for coal, ore, &c.

The goodwill would, of course, go with the works, and they will be sold subject to all stock being taken at a fair market value.

The purchaser can also have the option of buying the CALCINING WORKS and VALUABLE MINES IN SPAIN, thus allowing of the economical and regular supply of the raw material, and saving the mineowners' and merchants' profits.

As the ore from the South of Spain generally comes as ballast for ships laden with export, it has been brought for this company at an average cost of 7s. per ton, sometimes as low as 4s. 6d.

Further particulars can be had on application to the company.

MINERALS TO BE LET.

TO BE LET BY TENDER ALL THE MINERALS ABOVE

AND INCLUDING the No. 3 RHONDA SEAM, lying under the several FARMS, called COED-Y-LAY, TYN-Y-COED, LLANLID, TYLOHA WEN, GELLY SEREN, and TON YERATHWIG, situate in the several parishes of LLANILID and LLANTRISANT, in the ELY VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE, containing together by admeasurement 587 acres or thereabouts.

The property is most advantageously situated, being only distant 16 miles by the present route from the port of Cardiff, with which this property is connected by means of the Ely Valley Railway, running through the lands, and forming a junction with the Great Western Railway at Llantrissant, thus affording direct communication with all parts of the kingdom. The ports of Newport and Swansea are also easy of access by means of the above mentioned route.

The Llantrissant and Taff Vale Junction Railway, which is now opened, runs within two miles of the property, and in conjunction with the Ely Valley Railway will greatly reduce the distance to Cardiff, and afford great facilities for the conveyance and shipment of the minerals to be worked from this property, which contains the whole of the mineral seams in the South Wales basin underlying the Llantrissant.

This mineral property, from its advantageous position, is the key to a very large area of minerals lying to the rise of a level course, and being the only practicable outlet for such minerals, it will enable the same to be worked to greater advantage than from any other quarter, by means of which a large income will be obtained by the owners and lessees of this property in the shape of way leave to be paid by the adjoining leasees.

Full particulars and terms of letting can be had on application to Mr. HERBERT KIRKHOPE, Mineral Engineer, Penryn-street, Merthyr, Glamorganshire; Messrs. SMITH, DAVIES, and Co., Solicitors, 1A, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; or Messrs. DAVIES and Co., Solicitors, Haverfordwest.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

IN THE MATTER OF THE OLD BATHOLES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MESSRS. PYNE AND MURCHISON, Liquidators of the above

Company, INVITE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the VALUABLE LEASE and PLANT of the mine, including ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with nearly new 10 ton BOILER, crushing machinery, winding and pumping gear, 60 fms. of 7 in. pumps, with two plunger lifts, 50 fms. of 1 in. best charcoal iron wire rope, 70 fms. 3 in. diameter hemp rope, 60 fms. of ladders, &c.

The engine-shaft is sunk 63 fms. perpendicular, and is in good repair. Levels have been driven south from upper adit at various depths down to present bottom of the shaft, the 45 and 60 fms. levels, being 50 to 60 fms. in length, in both of which the great spar lode may be seen.

Considerable quantities of lead have been sold from this property from above the 45, and there are now several tons of lead ore undressed at surface.

This mine is situated in the same district as Tankerville, Roman Gravel, and Snailbeck, being between the two latter mines.

An inventory of the machinery, and Capt. A. Waters' reports on the mine, may be seen at the office of the Liquidators, where any further information can be obtained.

Tenders must be sent into the Liquidators on or before the 30th day of October next, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
8, Austinfriars, London, 23rd September.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862.

THE NEW LLANGYNOG LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, ALL THE BENEFICIAL

INTEREST of the New Llangynog Lead Mining Company (Limited) in the LLANGYNOG LEAD MINES, comprising all the valuable, productive, and extensive mines, veins, beds of lead, ores of lead, and other metals and minerals known collectively as the Llangynog Lead Mines, and in the reservoir, water-supply rights, easements, and interests thereto belonging, situate in the several parishes of Llangynog, Llanrhaidyr-Mochnant, Hiranant, and Pennant, in the county of Montgomery; and also the WHOLE of the movable PLANT and MACHINERY of the said company.

The Llangynog Lead Mines have been a highly productive and dividend-paying property.

The mines, machinery, and plant are in working order, and considerable quantities of ore are now being raised.

The works may be inspected at any time upon application to the Manager at the Mines. The leases and agreements may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. LONGUEVILLE, JONES, and WILLIAMS.

All further information may be obtained, and maps of the property inspected, on application to Messrs. GED. HASWELL and SONS, 84, Foregate-street, Chester; or Messrs. DENNIS, Esq., Mining Engineer, Hafod-y-Bwel, Ruabon; or to Messrs. LONGUEVILLE, JONES, and WILLIAMS, Solicitors, Oswestry.

TO CAPITALISTS OR PROMOTERS DESIRING TO MAKE MONEY.

TO BE SOLD, A COLLIERY ROYALTY IN NORTH WALES,

close to rail or shipping port; several shafts partially sunk; coal fully proved of FOUR SEAMS of good HOUSE and STEAM COALS, in an area of upwards of 400 acres of surface. It adjoins the West Mostyn Coal Field, just successfully launched, where under seams (including Cannel) have been proved in addition to the above; so that eminent engineers state that the available coal in this royalty may be 85 feet thick.

Present holder will arrange to sell the entire to an individual or company for what it has cost him, dividing all profit made above, which, even in a normal state of the coal trade, must be large. Certain and safe surveys by eminent Staffordshire and Welsh engineers have already been made.

Address, "Nil Desperandum," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

CHINA CLAY AND TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ORES
IN CORNWALL.

THE LESSEE'S INTEREST in certain VALUABLE CHINA CLAY AND TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ORES SETTS IN CORNWALL TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. S. N. SCOTT, China Clay Merchant, St. Austell.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

FOR SALE (at once), BY PRIVATE TREATY, the following

MINING PLANT AND MACHINERY—viz.:
ONE WATER WHEEL, 25 feet diameter x 5 feet 3 inches breast (all iron built, with the exception of the arms).
ONE ditto ditto, 25 feet diameter x 5 feet 2 inches breast; iron axle, centre pieces, and segments.
ONE 30 inch CRUSHING MILL; pedestals and braces complete.
ONE DRAWING MACHINE.

(All in good working order).
Also 160 fathoms of WIRE ROPE, and a large lot of PITWORK of various sizes; together with an extensive lot of different useful MINING PLANT, too numerous to mention in this advertisement.

Further particulars and information may be obtained by applying to—
G. WILLIAMS AND SON, ABERYSTWTH.

FOR SALE:—
A 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.
A 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER.
A 22 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, and CAGE.
A COMPOUND ENGINE, with 6½ in. and 11½ in. cylinders.
For particulars and price, apply to—
WILLIAM MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PORTABLE ENGINES, ready for immediate delivery:—
SINGLE CYLINDER ENGINES. DOUBLE CYLINDER ENGINES.
7 h.p., with 9 in. cylinder. 9 h.p., with 2 7½ in. cylinders.
8 h.p., with 9½ in. cylinder. 10 h.p., with 2 7¾ in. cylinders.
10 h.p., with 10½ in. cylinder. 12 h.p., with 2 8½ in. cylinders.
14 h.p., with 2 9 in. cylinders.
20 h.p., with 2 10½ in. cylinders.

VERTICAL ENGINES, COMBINED WITH BOILERS:—2 h.p., 3 h.p., 4 h.p.
Prices and full particulars free on application.
LEWIN, POOLE WORKS, DORSET.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A COPPER MINE, IN FULL WORKING ORDER,

in one of the best districts in CORNWALL. Regular and profitable returns are made. Water charges easy. Proprietors are prepared to treat for the entirety or a part of the property.

Apply, in the first instance, to "A. B.," Post Office, Redruth, Cornwall.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, with two 13½ in.

cylinders; also ONE with two 11½ in. cylinders, both with link motion reversing gear, and with or without gearing to wind and pump.

FOR SALE, A GOOD SECOND-HAND 6-horse power PORTABLE

ENGINE, with a new 6 ft. pan mortar mill. Price of both, £145.
To be seen at—
BARROWS AND STEWART'S WORKS, BANDURY.

CONDENSING AND NON-CONDENSING HORIZONTAL

STEAM ENGINES, of the highest class, at low prices.
PUMPING AND WINDING ENGINES. First-class references.
ENGINEERS' TOOLS of all kinds, unrivalled for arrangement and general usefulness, at low prices. Inspection invited.

POLLOCK AND MACNAB,
BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, HYDE, NEAR MANCHESTER.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).—

ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, on immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS,—SMETHEWICK, BIRMINGHAM.
* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

THE LONDON CRITERION OF MACHINERY,

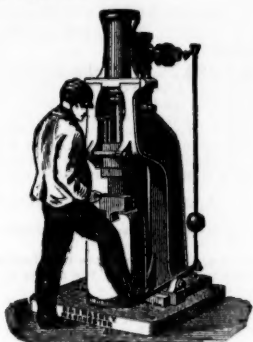
TOOLS, HARDWARE, METALS, &c.
A Monthly Price-List and Advertiser of New and Second-hand Machinery, Tools, Contractors' Plant, and Materials on Sale.

To all users of steam-power and others requiring machinery of any description this list will be found most useful, and for constant reference an invaluable guide to engineers, shippers, and public companies.

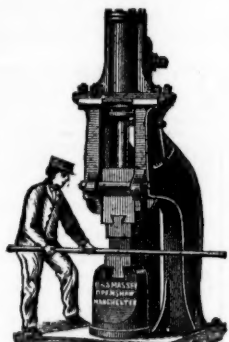
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

PRIZE MEDALS Awarded:—Paris, 1867 Havre, 1868 Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873; Scientific Industry Society, 1875.

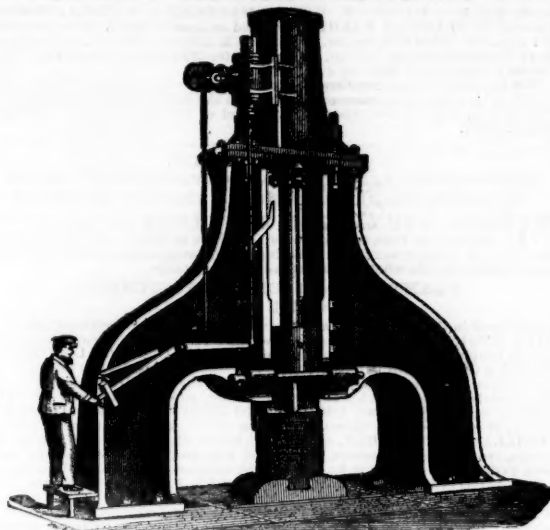
Patentees and Makers of Double and Single-acting STEAM HAMMERS of all sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 20 tons, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly DEAD BLOW, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers, working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the Foot of the Smith, and not requiring any separate Driver.



Small Hammer with Foot Motion.



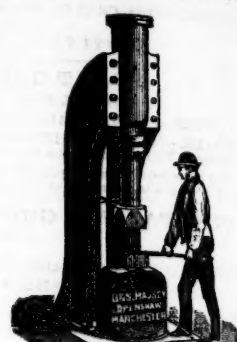
General Smithy Hammer.



Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.



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3000	Bampfylde, c, Devon	1 00	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1875
5000	Blenclyffe, c, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1872
200	Bedford, c, St. Just	118 5 0	50	40 45	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
10000	Bedford, c, St. Just	118 5 0	50	40 45	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0	0 6 0	July 1875
3500	Carlisle, c, Newlyn	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	3 10 0	0 4 0	July 1875
1000	Carn Bre, c, Cornwall*	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 16 3	0 12 6	Oct. 1872
6000	Cath. & Jane, c, Illogan	35 0 0	52 1/2	57 1/2	1 6 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1872
2450	Cock's Kitchen, c, Illogan	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	308 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	21 9 9	10	8 1/2	11 17 0	0 7 6	June 1875
4296	Dolcoath, c, Camborne	1 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	116 10 0	0 12 6	Jan. 1875
10000	Drake Walls, c, Calstock	10 14 10	49	47 1/2	107 6 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1875
6144	East Ballawidden, c, Sancerre*	1 0 0	2	2 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1875
300	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer	2 14 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 11 0	0 2 0	July 1874
6400	East Pool, c, Illogan	32 0 0	16	15 1/2	14 10 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
1000	East Wheal Lovell, c, Wendron*	5 19 0	16	15 1/2	18 10 0	0 4 6	Sept. 1875
2800	Foxdale, c, Isle of Man*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	20 7 0	0 7 6	Oct. 1874
40000	Glasgow Col. Co. (50,000 £1 p., 10,000 18s. p.)	25 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	80 15 0	10 0 0	Sept. 1872
15000	Great Laxey, c, Cardigan*	4 0 0	10	16 1/2	18 3 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1875
4000	Great Wheel Van, c, Helston	40 15 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1874
4000	Grosvenor, c, Durham*	0 0 0	4	4 1/2	15 19 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1874
20000	Grosvenor, c, Durham*	0 0 0	4	4 1/2	12 0 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1874
9850	Gunnislake (Clitters), c, t	5 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1874
1024	Herodsfoot, c, near Liskeard	6 10 0	3	3 1/2	0 7 3 0	1 6 0	June 1875
18000	Hingston Down, c, Calstock* (21 sh.)	2 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
25000	Killalea, c, Tipperary	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
400	Liburne, c, Cardigan	18 15 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 11 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1875
5120	Lovell, c, Wendron	10 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 17 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1874
11000	Malindur Valley, c, Illogan	3 0 0	7 1/2	5 1/2	0 7 2 0	0 3 7 1/2	Jan. 1875
9000	Minera Mining Co., c, Wexham*	3 0 0	7 1/2	5 1/2	0 8 0 0	0 2 0	May 1875
20000	Mineral Co. of Ireland, c, t	3 0 0	7 1/2	5 1/2	0 1 0 0	0 3 6	July 1872
2000	North Hendre, c, Wales	7 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1875
27855	Old Breuberg, c, s, ordinary shares	1 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 0 9 0	0 8 6	Sept. 1875
9530	Pedra-dren, c, Redruth	0 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 0 9 0	0 8 6	Sept. 1875
6000	Penhall, c, St. Agnes	9 17 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 0 4 1/2	0 6 0	July 1874
4793	Penrith, c, St. Agnes	3 0 0	2	2 1/2	0 0 8 0	0 8 0	Nov. 1871
6000	Phoenix, c, St. Agnes	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 13 0	0 2 0	July 1871
1772	Pilgerr, c, St. Agnes	4 18 4	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 0 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1874
10000	Prince Patrick, c, s, Holywell	15 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	39 19 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
1120	Providence, c, Llanelli	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 11 6 0	0 8 0	Mar. 1872
2000	Queens, c, Holywell	15 16 7	3	2 1/2	104 12 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1875
12000	Queens, c, Holywell	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1875
10000	Shelton, c, St. Austell	7 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	5 7 6 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1875
612	South Carn Bre, c, St. Cleer	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1875
6000	South Carn Bre, c, St. Cleer	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1875
6123	South Carn Bre, c, St. Cleer	2 10 6	2	2 1/2	722 0 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1875
6000	South Carn Bre, c, St. Cleer	6 6 6	6	6 1/2	0 10 0 0	0 2 6	July 1872
10000	St. Pr. Patrick, c, s, (5000 sh. issued)	3 6 6	3	3 1/2	1 7 0 0	0 5 0	July 1872
8771	St. Pr. Patrick, c, s, (5000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	1	1 1/2	1 6 0 0	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
12000	Tankerville, c, St. Agnes	3 10 0	3	3 1/2	0 9 0 0	0 4 0	Apr. 1875
6000	Tankerville, c, St. Agnes	6 0 0	10 1/2	10 1/2	3 18 0 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1875
15000	Trevellick, c, t, Bodmin	9 0 0	21	20 28	9 8 6 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1875
15000	Trumpet Consols, c, Helston	2 0 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	0 9 11 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1874
3000	W. Clive, c, St. Agnes	4 5 0	16	15 27	15 4 0 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
612	West Tolgus, c, Redruth	12 10 0	17 1/2	14 1/2	62 17 6 0	0 13 0	Aug. 1875
2045	West Wheal Frances, c, Illogan	67 10 0	27 3 9	27 3 9	8 10 0 0	1 5 0	Aug. 1875
612	West Wheal Frances, c, Illogan	27 3 9	10	9 10	3 12 6 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1875
2045	West Wheal Frances, c, Illogan	5 2 6	6 1/2	6 1/2	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1875
4296	Wheal Killy, c, St. Agnes	2 18 10	5 4 6	3 3 1/2	11 5 0 0	0 5 0	July 1875
80	Wheal Margaret, c, St. Agnes	15 17 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	11 19 0 0	0 2 6	Dec. 1874
6000	Wheal Margaret, c, St. Agnes	88 5 0	200	200	622 10 0	0 10 0	May 1872
12000	Wheal Margaret, c, St. Agnes	2 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 0 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1874
10000	Wheal Margaret, c, St. Agnes	1 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 3 3 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1874
25000	Wheal Margaret, c, St. Agnes	1 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 16 0 0	0 8 0	Nov. 1874
10000	Wheal Margaret, c, St. Agnes	2 10 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	62 9 0 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1875

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

35500	Almadén and Tiro Consol., c, Spain*	2 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	1 9 9 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1875
20000	Australian, c, South Australia*	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
10000	Battle Mountain, c, (2400 part pd.)	7 7 6	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	0 15 0 0	0 2 0	July 1875
15000	Birdseye Creek, c, California*	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 10 0 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
6000	Bensberg, c, Germany*	4 0 0	2	1 1/2	2	...	0 14 0 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1872
12320	Burns, c, c, So. Australia	10 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	3	...	0 17 4 0	0 8 0	July 1875
20000	Cape Copper Mining, c, So. Africa	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 10 0 0	0 8 0	July 1875
40000	Cedar Creek, c, California*	7 0 0	35	...	34 1/2	35 1/2	86 0 0 0	10 0 0	Oct. 1872
80000	Central American Association*	5 0 0	1	...	3/2	3/2	21 15 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1875
15000	Chicago, c, Utah*	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 0	0 2 6	June 1872
21000	Colorado Terrible, c, Colorado*	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0 0	0 10 0	July 1875
100000	Den Pedro North del Rey*	5 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	1 12 0 0	0 4 0	May 1875
25000	Eberhard and Aurora, c, Nevada*	0 16 0	...	...	...	...	0 13 6 0	0 4 0	May 1875
60000	Emma, c, s, Utah	10 0 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	...	2 5 9 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
10000	English and Australian, c, S. Aust.	20 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	1 0 0 0	1 0 0	July 1875
15000	Ferguson, c, California*	2 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	3 12 0 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
30000	Flagstaff, c, Utah*	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 10 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1875
25000	Fortuna, c, Spain*	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	0 3 0 0	0 3 0	April 1872
30000	Gold Run, c, Utah	2 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	...	4 2 0 0	0 5 0	July 1875
20000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australian	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 10 0	0 6 8	Sept. 1875
15000	Last Chance, c, Utah	1 3 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	0 2 4 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
12000	Linares, c, Spain*	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	0 2 4 0	0 6 0	June 1872
60000	London and California, c, t	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	...	0 14 0 0	0 2 0	July 1875
7837	Lusitania, Portugal* (25 shares)	2 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	...	15 4 2 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1875
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s	3 10 0	1	...	3/2	3/2	0 4 2 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1875
5000	Mountain Chief, c, Utah*	10 0 0	1	...	3/2	1 1/2	1 11 6 0	0 1 0	July 1875
18000	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, c, t	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
10000	Port Phillip, c, France*	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 4 0 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1875
100000	Port Phillip, c, Clunice*	20 0 0	20	...	18 10	...	6 0 0 0	0 8 0	July 1875
50000	Richmond Consols, c, Nevada*	1 0 0	...	...	3/2	3 1/2	19 11 0 0	0 11 0	June 1875
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. t	5 0 0	...	...	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 8 0 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1872
12500	Sierra Buttes, c, California*	1 0 0	...	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 14 0 0	0 7 6	May 1875
40000	South Aurora, c, Nevada*	2 0 0	...	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	12 1/2 per cent.	...	May 1875
2250000	St. John del Rey* (25 stock and multiples dealt in)	5 0 0	...	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 14 0 0	0 2 0	July 1875
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	...	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 14 0 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1875
20000	Tolima, c, s, (6000 sh. are £5 1/2 pd.)	4 0 0	...	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 2 0 0	0 2 0	June 1875
15000	Western Andes, c, s, New Granada*	5 0 0	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 11 6 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1875

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

30000	Anglo-Australian, c, Victoria*	2 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
80000	Bellavista, c, Peru* (£10 shares)	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
20000	Braganza, c, Brazil*	5 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
12000	Camp Floyd, c, Utah*	0 18 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romania, Italy*	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
80152	Chontales, c, Nicaragua* (and 12,542 of £1 18s.)	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
6000	Clifton, c, Colombia*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
10000	Crescent, c, Plumas County, California*	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
100000	Douglas, c, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0 17 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
10000	Malabar, c, Colombia* (£5000 issued)	1 12 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
40000	Malaga, c, Spain*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
15000	Monte Loretto, c, Italy*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
60000	New Pacific, c, Nevada*	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
60000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
30000	New Rosario, c, Mexico*	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
10000	New Zealand Kapanga, c, Coromandel, New Zealand*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
20000	North American, c, Canada*	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
50000	Panulillo, c, Chile* (£50000 debentures)	4 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
80000	Pastorena United, c, Italy*	4 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
100000	Rio Tinto, c, Huelva, Spain*	3 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
100000	Rosa Grande, c, Brazil* (£1 shares)	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
25000	Ruby Consolidated, c, Nevada*	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
30000	Russia, c, Orenburg and Ufa*	0 19 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
25000	San Pedro, c, Chile*	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
40000	Santa Barbara, c, Brazil*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
10000	Silver Plume, c, Colorado*	0 9 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
87500	Snowdrift, c, Colorado*	0 9 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 10 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872</